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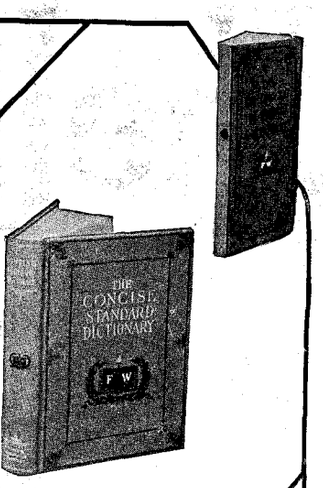

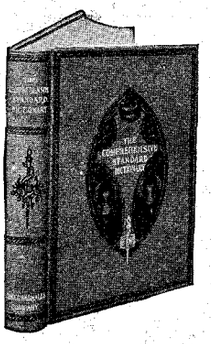

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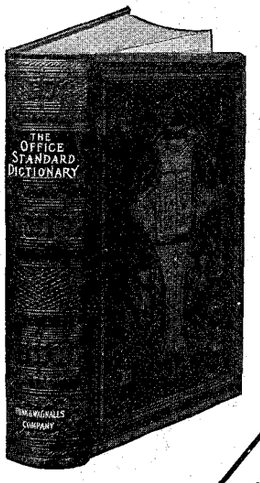

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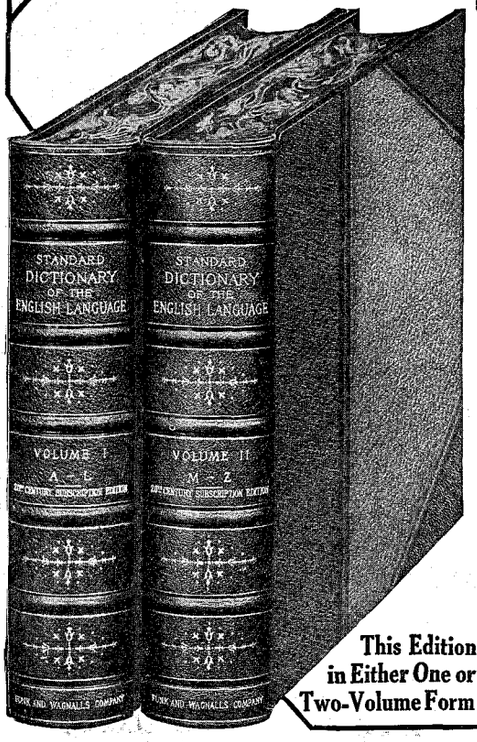

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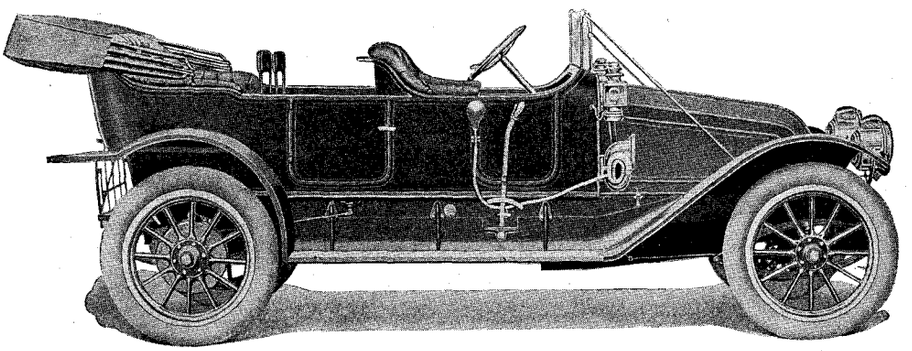

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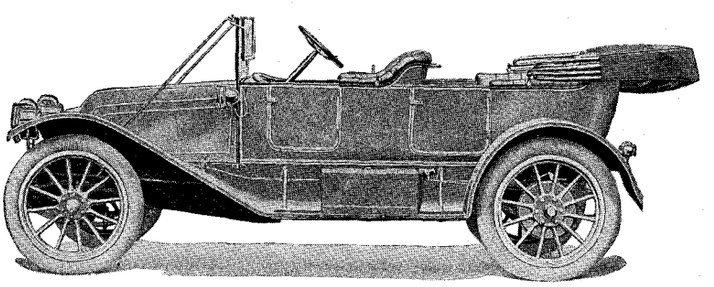

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Remaking the Supreme Court 81
The New Fourth 83
Is Prize-Fighting Knocked Out? 84
Conservation Under Taft 86
The Surplus 86
The New States on Statehood 87
Killing Men to Cheapen Matches 88

FOREIGN COMMENT:

New Figures on French Depopulation 89
Seditious Secret Societies in Egypt 89
Spain's Radical Monarch 90
Femininism to Triumph in France 91
Disasters in English Coal-Mines 92

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

How to Keep Cool 93
The Oldest Mummy 93
A Divorce of Kindred Rivers 94

SCIENCE AND INVENTION (*Continued*): PAGE

The Prevention of Ruins 94
To Overcome Sleepiness 95
A New Color Camera 96
Animals in the Laboratory 97

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Christianity's Council of War 98
Church Lessons for the Bar 99
Giving Men a Fresh Start 100

LETTERS AND ART:

The Making of a Sculptor 101
A Book that Might have Been 102
Another Rembrandt for America 102
American Lack of Learning 103
German Schools Neglecting German 104

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 105–111

MISCELLANEOUS 112–116

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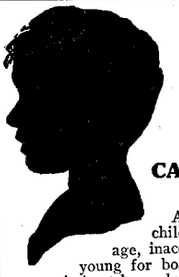

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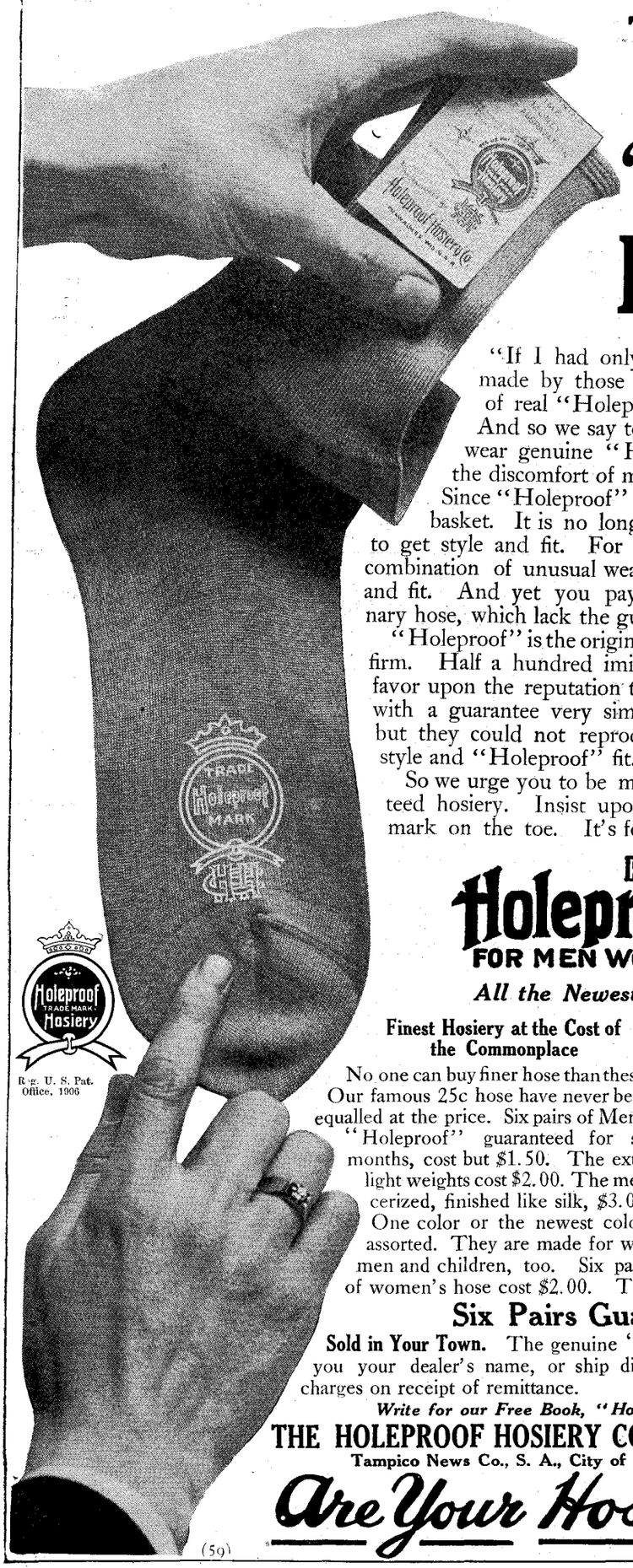

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Since "Holeproof" came, there is no more need for the darning basket. It is no longer necessary to sacrifice wear and comfort to get style and fit. For in "Holeproof" is found the remarkable combination of unusual wearing qualities, together with perfect style and fit. And yet you pay no more for "Holeproof" than for ordinary hose, which lack the guarantee and other "Holeproof" features.

"Holeproof" is the original guaranteed Hosiery. It is made by but one firm. Half a hundred imitators have attempted to ride in to public favor upon the reputation that "Holeproof" has made. They came with a guarantee very similar to ours—they could reproduce that—but they could not reproduce "Holeproof" quality, "Holeproof" style and "Holeproof" fit.

So we urge you to be more careful. Don't ask merely for guaranteed hosiery. Insist upon genuine "Holeproof." You'll find the mark on the toe. It's for your protection.

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

All the Newest Summer Colors Now on Show

Finest Hosiery at the Cost of the Commonplace

No one can buy finer hose than these. Our famous 25c hose have never been equalled at the price. Six pairs of Men's "Holeproof" guaranteed for six months, cost but $1.50. The extra light weights cost $2.00. The mercerized, finished like silk, $3.00. One color or the newest colors assorted. They are made for women and children, too. Six pairs of women's hose cost $2.00. The mercerized $3.00. Children's hose, $2.00 for six pairs.

All Can Now Afford the Luxury of Silk Sox

Until "Holeproof" came few could afford the luxury of silk sox—not because of the initial cost—but because silk hosiery did not wear. A time or two and they were ready for the rag bag.

Today we offer you silk sox with a guarantee.

A handsome box of three pairs for $2.00. They must wear you three months without holes or you get new hose free.

Six Pairs Guaranteed Six Months

Sold in Your Town. The genuine "Holeproof" is sold in your town. We'll give you your dealer's name, or ship direct where we have no dealer—we prepay the charges on receipt of remittance.

Write for our Free Book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

THE HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO., 475 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Tampico News Co., S. A., City of Mexico, Agents for Mexican Republic.

Are Your Hose Insured?

(59)

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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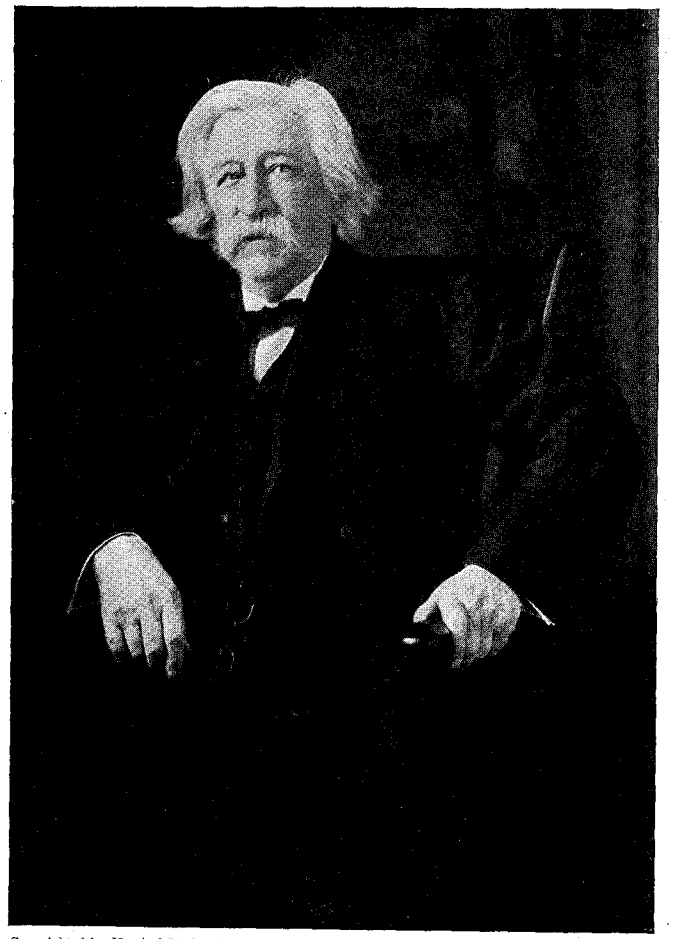
TOPICS OF THE DAY

REMAKING THE SUPREME COURT

THE DEATH of Chief Justice Fuller, following closely the passing of Justice Peckham and Justice Brewer, and the disability of Justice Moody, brings sharply to the public mind the fact that the Supreme Court is being remade before our very eyes, and many editors are congratulating the country that this task of reconstruction falls upon a President who is so preeminently a good judge of judges. At no time in the history of the country, declares the Pittsburg *Leader* (Ind.), has the public been more deeply concerned in the personnel of that body, since its members "must be the final arbiters in the great conflict which has arisen between the privileged classes and the millions of men and women who compose the masses, and who are seeking to maintain their inherent right of freedom." "Even as John Marshall's decisions shaped the Government in relation to the Federal power and the rights of the States," says the New York *American* (Ind.), "so the time is at hand, or near at hand, when the great and impartial tribunal must hold the balance in this economic age between the rights of selfish vested interests and the rights of the plain people." Of all the responsibilities that have fallen upon President Taft, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "there is none comparable in its lasting importance with what is likely to amount almost to a reconstitution of the membership of the Supreme Court."

The changed complexion of the Court and its probable attitude on the great constitutional questions embodied in such pending litigation as the Standard-Oil, Tobacco-Trust, and Corporation-Tax cases, says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "are matters of extraordinary interest and apprehension to the business world at large." These are some of the reasons why the death last week of Chief Justice Fuller is discust by the press as a matter fraught to an altogether exceptional degree with economic and political importance. Thus we read in the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):



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MELVILLE WESTON FULLER.

"To be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court," says the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, "is to wield power that no other judge in all the world wields, and the man who holds that great office for twenty or thirty years leaves his indelible seal upon the life of the nation."

"The sudden death of Chief Justice Fuller comes as a fresh reminder to thoughtful people of the critical days which the Supreme Court is facing. One-third of its membership has gone to the Great Assize since Mr. Taft became President, and it is altogether probable that he will have also to fill the vacancy caused by Justice Moody's disability. Indeed, it is practically certain that the President will have a fifth appointment to the Supreme Court to make before his term expires, so that, by 1912, a majority of the entire Court will have been named by Mr. Taft. This fact alone, quite apart from the questions of transcendent legal and political importance shortly to be passed upon by our highest judicial tribunal, would show through what an emergency it is passing. . . . . .

"If it falls to the lot of Governor Hughes to sit as Chief Justice when the Tobacco case and the Standard-Oil case are reargued, he would not need to think that he had abandoned a worthy ambition. The consequences of the decisions which he and his associate judges are to be called upon to make are so momentous and far-reaching that every patriotic fiber must be stirred in them, at the same time that they feel the immense responsibility and brace themselves to meet it. In a sense, it is new ground which the

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"MY PRESIDENT!"
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

THE MEETING.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

TWO IMPRESSIONS OF THE MEETING AT BEVERLY.

Supreme Court will have to break in its efforts to apply old legal principles successfully to the virtually new problems of modern industrialism."

The Washington correspondents no less than the editors treat the situation as one of the gravest moment. Thus John Callan O'Laughlin, in a dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), states that "President Taft has it in his power practically to reorganize the Supreme Court in a way which will have a tremendous influence upon the destiny of the country," adding: "No office in the United States is more powerful than that of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court so far as concerns its influence upon the orderly progress of the nation." In the same dispatch we read further:

"It is certain all of the cases which involve far-reaching principles will be reargued in order that the new Chief Justice and other newly appointed members shall have an opportunity to take part in the decisions. It is thoroughly understood here that in order to insure lasting decisions the judgment of the full bench is essential.

"The Standard-Oil and Tobacco cases have been set for reargument in the fall. Unquestionably the death of Chief Justice Fuller will cause a further postponement. This will mean that the decisions in these cases will not be handed down before the spring, by which time Congress will have adjourned. The significance of this lies in the fact that it has been the intention of the President to recommend the enactment of his Federal incorporation plan at the next session. He will not be able to do this until the next Congress, which will convene in December, 1911, for the simple reason that the scope of the Sherman Antitrust Law will not be known until the Supreme Court hands down its decisions in the cases referred to."

All this emphasis on the power of the Supreme Court justices is, however, distinctly disturbing to a few of our editors, who see in it an indication that we are drifting into "government by judges." "What means this mighty and unusual business and public concern over the composition of the Supreme Court?" asks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which answers its own question as follows:

"It means simply that we are drifting toward a government where the courts make the laws as well as interpret the laws made by the legislative power—a government of two departments instead of three. 'What is the economic mind of the Supreme Court?' asked William M. Ivins, of New York, the other day in an address to lawyers, having in mind doubtful or impossible statutes affecting the industry of the country. Why such a question as that? Why not only the question what is the legal mind of the court? And there is but one answer—the court is being forced to assume legislative functions. . . . . .

"The whole business organization of the country is concerned over an act of Congress passed in 1890. That act has since then undergone a variety of interpretations and applications. It was directed especially and perhaps exclusively against the manufacturing and trading combinations known then and since as trusts. It sought to federalize and apply the principles of the common law against monopoly. It has since been applied by the courts more especially to railroads and labor, and it has been made now and then by the courts more sweeping than the principles of the common law. Finally, and more or less logically, it has been given a broad twist, by the lower courts, in the Tobacco- and Oil-Trust cases, which hurls it squarely against all corporations which combine other corporations through stock holdings therein and perhaps otherwise—which would outlaw combinations that were legitimate under the early interpretations of the act, and would compel a destructive and uneconomic reconstruction of the great body of the business organism of the nation.

"Is this to be or is it not to be the law when the Supreme Court speaks on these cases? The business of the country waits anxiously for an answer, and as it waits the court itself by the decrees of death changes in personnel and in possible judgment from day to day."

Altho various names are mentioned as possible successors to Chief Justice Fuller, rumor and surmise play most persistently around the name of Governor Hughes, many papers even speaking of his selection as "assured."

So important and pressing are the matters now pending before the Supreme Court that a number of papers suggest that the Senate be called in extraordinary session to pass on the President's nominations to the vacant seats. This idea, however, according to Beverly dispatches, meets with no encouragement from the President. In a communication from the "summer capital" to the New York *Times* we read:

"The big trust cases are set for reargument in November. The regular session of Congress begins on December 5. To put the cases over until that time would mean a delay of but a few weeks—not a sufficient disadvantage, it is said here, to warrant the heavy expense of an extraordinary session. The five months allowed Associate Justice Moody in which to decide as to his retirement from the bench will not expire until the middle of November, and this is regarded as another argument against the proposed extra session."

Melville Weston Fuller, the eighth man to hold the position

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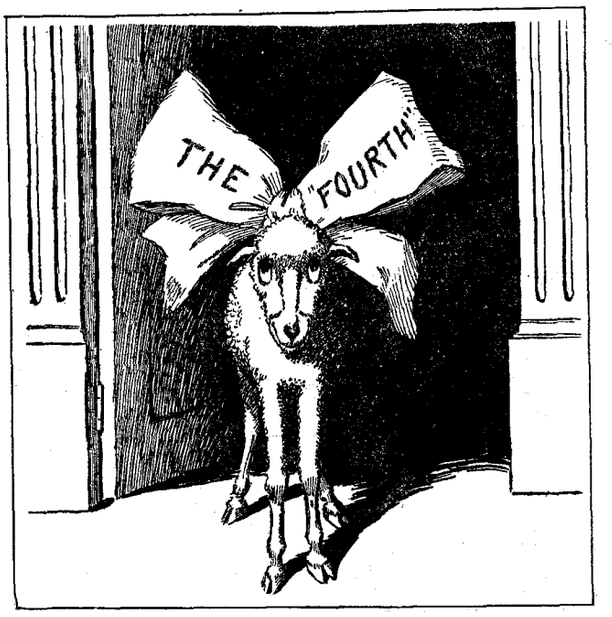
TEN—COUNT 'EM—TEN!"
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.



HOW CHANGED!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*.

SAFE AND SANE.

of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was appointed by President Cleveland in 1888. "He came to the bench," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "at a time when reversals of judgment on technicalities were common, and leaves it at a time when essential justice is much more the prevailing consideration." During the twenty-two years that he was Chief Justice, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "it fell to the lot of the court under him to decide the income tax unconstitutional, to enunciate the doctrine that the Constitution follows the flag in the cases fixing the status of the Philippines, and greatly to broaden the relations of the Government toward corporations doing an interstate business." Says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.):

"The Cullom Law was passed the year before Mr. Fuller joined the Court, and the Sherman Law two years after he joined it. These laws and others incidental to them indicated a radical change in the attitude of the Federal Government toward business, and this change, as exprest in statutes, had to be construed and applied by the great Court over which Chief Justice Fuller presided. The decisions that the income tax was unconstitutional; that labor-unions, as in the Danbury Hat case, were amenable to the Sherman Law; that the State of Pennsylvania could not tax interstate messages, and that a State could not interfere with original packages shipped into it even tho the packages contained liquor and the State had a prohibitory law, were the work of the Chief Justice himself."

One of the historical opinions written by Chief Justice Fuller, remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), was that rendering the judgment of the Court in the Knight or Sugar-Trust case—the first case of consequence to arise under the Sherman Anti-trust Law. *The Republican*, discussing this and other decisions of the Court more specifically than do most of its contemporaries, goes on to say:

"That was the decision practically making the law innocuous against the particular class of combinations aimed at by the law—manufacturing combinations which were held by the Court not to be in restraint of interstate commerce, since the manufacturing was all done within the several States and was not in itself commerce.

"He had the Court with him then in his leaning to strict construction and protection of the States in their reserved powers. But he was not long to have it so. He even went with the majority in applying the act to the railroad traffic associations, but dissented in the Northern Securities case. It has never been a consistent course which the court under Mr. Fuller has pursued in relation to the Antitrust Law. The Chief Justice's strong leaning to State rights and strict construction was even more strikingly brought out in the income-tax cases of 1895, when he led the court majority and wrote the opinion which treated so contemptuously the doctrine of *stare decisis* and reversed a position uniformly held by the court for one hundred years up to that time. It was an unfortunate judgment, and is quite generally regarded in the profession as wrong or at least unwise in disregarding so great a body of precedent as it did. It leaves the fame of Mr. Fuller clouded, as did the Dred-Scott case that of Taney, tho of course to a less degree. And the judgment in the Knight case has already lost controlling force.

"Otherwise the record of Chief Justice Fuller is clear and full and weighty."

THE NEW FOURTH

ONE INCIDENT, simple and unostentatious, is picked out by several papers from among all the orations, celebrations, and parades which took the place of unlimited pandemonium in many a city on the Fourth of July this year, as the most significant event of the day. To the Philadelphia *North American* it stands out as "the most meaningful confirmation of the covenant with the God of Nations made by the founders of this nation." This was when ninety white-haired men in gray uniforms, members of A. B. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans of Petersburg, Va., marched in the parade in Springfield, Mass., as guests of the E. K. Wilcox G. A. R. Post of that city. As the years pass, remarks the Baltimore *Star*, we will come more and more to realize in celebrations like this the real meaning of our greatest national holiday, "and pageant and oratory, picture and precept, will take the place of the meaningless firecracker."

And other editors, too, almost without exception, find the "safe and sane" idea justified by its fruits. The Chicago *Tribune's* count on July 5 gave a total for the whole country of "42 dead and 2,484 injured, as compared with 62 dead and 3,246 injured at the same hour a year ago, and 72 dead and 2,736 injured at midnight of the second day two years ago." Cleveland repeated last year's achievement of a celebration without a fire or an injury. "'Twas a glorious success," says *The Leader*. New York City papers make the same comment on the dignified parade and the ceremonies within and without the City Hall, and the athletic sports and the evening displays of fireworks

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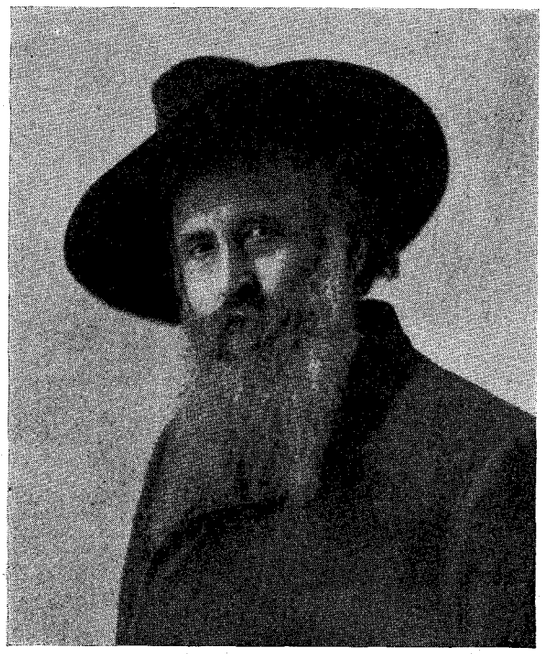
which took the place of the old deafening and deadly twenty-four-hour-long fusillade. "The old-fashioned Fourth has come back to New York to stay," concludes *The World*. Of the hundred-odd anniversaries of "our natal day," the Boston *Transcript* characterizes this year's observance as "the most signifi-



"THE HAND OF GOD IS VERY PLAIN IN THIS."

The Rev. Alexis C. Jeffries thinks that his son's defeat "will turn him back into paths he should have kept to, tho it will break his heart."

cant and gratifying of the entire series." All things considered, adds *The Transcript*, "it was the most rational Independence Day in the history of the Republic."

Other papers which record local successes of the new method of celebration and which predict its ultimate nation-wide substitution for the familiar carnival of noise and mischief, with its "aftermath of pain and suffering and vain regret," are the Trenton *Times*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Newark *News*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and the Baltimore *Sun*. The Washington *Star* believes that the Fourth of July will still be fully recognized as an occasion of national significance even tho "the air is not filled with the stench of burning powder and rent with the sounds of explosions." The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is now confident that the sane-Fourth idea is surely making headway, and the Columbus *Dispatch* and Memphis *Commercial Appeal* share this belief and exult in it.

Still, objects the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "it is too early yet to compute the fatalities of the Fourth." They are apparently less than last year, but, we are reminded, there are a great many tetanus cases that have not yet developed. The celebration, *The Inquirer* goes on, "was saner, perhaps, but not sane by any means." More frankly pessimistic is an editorial in the Detroit *Free Press* entitled, "A Little More Safety and Sanity, Please":

"Monday was 'safe and sane.' There has been triumphant announcement of the conversion of the national spirit in its holiday celebration, but the death-list was surprizingly like its predecessors of barbarous Fourths.

"The Chicago *Tribune* figures, collected on the night of the Fourth every year, showed this time 24 deaths and 1,294 injuries, whereas the same authority found last year 29 deaths and 479 injuries for the celebration that was prolonged over the Sunday and Monday that went to make up the double date of 1909. Since the most serious feature of such statistics lies in the probability of tetanus developing in the injuries, it is quite evident that the final balance of 1910 is likely to be considerably more grave than its predecessor's."

IS PRIZE-FIGHTING KNOCKED OUT?

"IN ONE way I am glad that Jim lost this fight; it will turn him back into the paths he should have kept to, tho it will break his heart," said the Rev. Alexis C. Jeffries when told of his son's defeat at Reno, and many seem to think it may also turn the whole country back into the paths it should have kept to and end the disgrace of prize-fighting here despite breaking hearts and breaking purses. Mrs. Jeffries "rushed from the room with her handkerchief to her eyes," when she heard her son had lost, says a special message to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, and the father said quietly: "I suppose it is the Lord's will, let us be brave in heart." And a special dispatch to the New York *Tribune* reports him as saying: "Boys, the hand of God is very plain in this. Jim had forgotten him, but now I hope my son will come back," thus showing that if the ex-champion could not come back in one way, another is open to him. In Chicago another scene of parental regard was being enacted. Mrs. "Tiny" Johnson sat on the stage of a theater filled with cheering members of her race, elated with a mother's pride. "He said he'd bring home the bacon, and the honey boy has done it," she cried, the tears streaming down her face, and later she stood on the balcony of the home her son gave her, and led the crowd of rich-voiced blacks in singing: "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

The dispatches in the press of the next day showed that there had been a "hot time" in many towns where the outcome of the fight had infuriated the opposing races to a murderous pitch. The immediate aftermath of this much-advertised prize-fight, in which a negro sucessfully defended his title to the heavyweight championship of the world against the retired white champion who tried in vain to "come back," was a disgraceful outbreak of race riots in almost every section of the country. The secondary result promises to be some interesting litigation between the syndicate which controls the moving pictures of the fight and the various State and municipal authorities which have put a ban upon their exhibition. Newspaper comment—which is abundant enough to give point to Colonel Watterson's gibe about the fight being "promoted by the press of the country"—concerns itself chiefly with these two phases of the incident, and with the prediction that the Reno affair will probably be the last big public prize-fight in this country.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

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The announcement of Johnson's victory, dispatches tell us, was everywhere the signal for brutal clashes between negroes and whites, in which the latter were almost always the aggressors. Reports from Texas, Georgia, Arkansas, Illinois,

"MY AMBITION HAS BEEN REALIZED."

"I have taken my old mother out of the Galveston shanty, where I was raised from a baby, and I have put her in the best house I could find in Chicago. She's got everything she wants, and I am happy."

New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia, Colorado, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, and the District of Columbia make a tally of eighteen dead and hundreds injured. The Paterson *Call* blames the newspapers and Jeffries for this result, since they united to make a race issue of the fight. Thus Jeffries is quoted as having said: "I am going into this fight for the sole purpose of proving that a white man is better than a negro." "Is it any wonder," asks *The Call*, "that, the negro having won the battle, the colored people should become exuberant over the result?" "Real race pride," says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "would have prevented Jeffries from making the match," while the Macon *Telegraph* reminds us that "the highest type of men are known by their brain power, and not by their ability to pound with their fists." "The complete seriousness with which the gentlemen of the sport fraternity have spoken of the fight as hinging the supremacy of the white race is a contribution to essential humor not to be lightly prized," remarks the Kansas City *Star*, while the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* says:

"Compared with the wanton brutality with which men of African blood were hounded through the streets of many American cities and villages on Monday night by white thugs, the prize-fight in which a white man was beaten by a negro was exalted in its refinement. . . . . .

"The white scoundrels who formed themselves into gangs for the purpose of beating and torturing, in some cases slaying, whatever black they could corner, pleaded the necessity of vindicating the superiority of their race as their motive. They have, in fact, placed upon their race an execrable blot."

A negro paper, the Baltimore *Times*, draws the following admirable lesson from the fight:

"While Johnson was becoming world's champion he pursued a course which would have made him the champion barber, blacksmith, carpenter, waiter, or farmer of his community. Any negro anywhere may reach eminence in peaceful ways by using the Johnson method in his particular trade or calling."

Meanwhile the Christian Endeavor Society, with branches in every town of the United States and in many foreign countries, has set on foot a movement to prohibit the moving-picture reproductions of the prize-fight—a movement which, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, "can be justified on grounds of expediency if not of ethics." Already police authorities in many Southern cities had put their ban on the fight pictures lest they should cause further outbreaks of race prejudice and violence. The District of Columbia has taken this course, and dispatches mention the Governors of Illinois, Virginia, Indiana, Maryland, Maine, Louisiana, Montana, and South Dakota as among the Executives who have either announced their intention to forbid the exhibition of the fight pictures, or have declared themselves in sympathy with this prohibitory movement. The Mayors of many cities, among which may be mentioned Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Atlanta, and New Orleans, have similarly exprest themselves. The movement, we are told, is even making itself felt in England, Australia, New Zealand, and India, the Calcutta papers suggesting that the United States authorities destroy the films and compensate the owners. These owners are a syndicate, the head of which is reported as saying:

"We are confident that the efforts to prevent the exhibition will not stand in the courts.

"We spent upward of $200,000 to get perfect pictures of that fight. We had special lenses made for the occasion and twelve machines at the ringside, so that not a motion of the fighters would be lost. After all that expense and trouble we do not mean to yield to the opponents of the exhibition without a fight."

Tex Rickard, the promoter of the fight, who owns a one-sixth interest in the moving-picture films, professes to regard the movement against their exhibition as "the best sort of advertising."

No less an authority than John L. Sullivan says of the fight at Reno: "It will probably be the last big fight in this country." And we find papers ranging all the way from New York to

MANDY TRIMS THE PANTRY SHELVES WITH PAGES FROM THE CURRENT NEWSPAPERS.

—Fox in the Chicago *Evening Post*.

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Seattle which share this conviction. Says the Toledo *Blade* of July 5:

"Prize-fighting received the most staggering blow of a century yesterday. When the knockout comes, as it may come shortly, the beginning of the last round will be fixt in the records as at July 4, 1910."

CONSERVATION UNDER TAFT

THE PRESIDENT'S recent order withdrawing from public entry 40,000,000 acres of public lands "should silence some of those rabid critics who have been assailing his good faith as a conservationist," declares even so watchful a critic as the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.), published in the "insurgent" region, congratulates him on having "taken up with a vengeance" this "Roosevelt policy." Other editors find the chief significance of these withdrawals to lie not in the fact that they have been made, but in the fact that they are the first to be legally authorized.

Due to the passage on the last day of the recent session of Congress of a law specifically conferring upon the President the authority to make such withdrawals, these and all future orders have been given a status that can not be disturbed except by express action on the part of the President or of Congress. Behind such a measure, the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) reminds us, "it will be impossible to establish the cavil that they were not specifically guaranteed by statutes, as was done in the case of the Roosevelt withdrawals." So Mr. Taft, adds *The American*, "armed by authority, has retraced some of the important steps of his predecessor and has placed upon them the seal of Congress," and has also "gone out in new directions with that authority of the people's representatives."

The orders signed by President Taft on July 7 withdrew from entry 35,073,164 acres of coal lands of the public domain in North and South Dakota, Washington, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona. Of these, 20,698,469 acres are, according to press dispatches from Beverly, new withdrawals, while 14,374,695 acres are covered in confirmations and ratifications under the new law of withdrawals made during the past four years by both Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. Earlier in the week the President issued orders withdrawing 8,495,731 acres of power-site phosphate and petroleum lands, and at the same time he appointed five engineer officers of the Army to form the board which will examine and report on the Government's various reclamation projects.

This activity of the President is welcomed by the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) as proof of his "earnest purpose to maintain the policy of conservation." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) rejoice that the recent law, followed by President Taft's action, has put conservation on a firm basis. Now that conservation has been relieved of the "reproach that it rested on the free-and-easy policy that anything that looked good to the Chief Forester was legal," adds *The Post*, the President "is proceeding apace on authorized lines." Mr. Taft is warmly commended in like manner by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.). The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) also praises the President, but it has something to say about the Department of the Interior, which is supposed "to take full charge of the public interests" as regards the public lands. To quote:

"Mr. Taft by implication acknowledges that his departmental head has failed in this duty. He acknowledges to all intents and purposes that millions of acres have been open to entry that should never have been open to entry, and it is well to recollect that some of this land is that which Ballinger ordered reopened for entry after it had been withdrawn by a previous Administration. . . . . .

"The President could not have withdrawn this land earlier without incriminating Mr. Ballinger, but it is noteworthy that Congress in granting the right of Executive withdrawal did not confer that right on the Secretary of the Interior, but on the President himself. Had a man high in the public confidence held the office that oversees all such matters, to him surely would have been given this extraordinary authority. Congress, then, has affirmed its lack of confidence in Mr. Ballinger by giving to another authority which should have been his."

It occurs to an editorial writer on the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) to remind the Administration that the next important step is to provide for the development of these lands by private capital. We read:

"No one wants public ownership of public lands in perpetuity. Nothing could more certainly lead to corruption. . . . . .

"For the Federal ownership of forests, which may be wasted in a decade, there is a valid argument. To lock up coal, or phosphate and water power under Federal control and a wasteful official management would be to abandon the policy which, for 123 years, has made the United States prosperous and its westward march one long procession of overflowing prosperity.

"'There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, there is that which withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty.' Nowhere is this more true than of natural resources. Where would this State have been if its coal and oil had been tied up under a Federal bureau and no mining allowed unless a land commissioner of Washington deemed it wise?

"Having reserved these Alaska coal lands and prevented these water-power sites over the mountainous West from being snapt up by fraudulent speculation, the next great task is to adjust the present land system by new legislation and wise administration, to the prompt and wise application of private capital to the early development of these lands. Unless this is done, 'conservation' will be obstructive and not constructive."

THE SURPLUS

TREASURY estimates of the ordinary receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1910, show a surplus of $11,000,000, against a deficit last year of $58,743,000. This favorable showing falls very wide of the $34,000,000 deficit predicted by pessimistic financial prophets at the beginning of the year, and the Republican press is more or less jubilant. "There seems to be some congratulation at Washington over the situation," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), "as it is believed that there will be no necessity of borrowing to meet expenses until after the fall campaign is over, and that, consequently, criticism of extravagant expenditures will be blunted or turned aside." As to the causes of the surplus, the Milwaukee *Free Press* (Ind. Rep.) says:

"In the first place, the Payne Tariff Law has demonstrated itself as an exceptional revenue-producer—a fact not only verified by the statistics but freely admitted by Secretary MacVeagh, who is a tariff-reform Democrat.

"Hand in hand with this cause is the decided improvement of business which set in with the inauguration of President Taft and was further accelerated by the passage of the Tariff Law.

"But the Secretary of the Treasury finds not only that our income has increased but that our expenses have decreased; in other words, the old-time deficit has been attacked from both ends.

"For this decrease in the cost of government the reforms and economies introduced by the Administration are directly responsible. There has been a cutting-down of expenses all along the line and an improvement of departmental methods that have saved the Treasury millions on milllions of dollars. In the Postal Department alone the deficit has been reduced by nearly $10,000,000.

"As it is President Taft's exprest intention to bring about a reform in the Congressional appropriation bills, we may feel confident that before the end of his term a sizeable surplus will be the annual experience, and that without raising additional revenue."

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"The Republican Administration is entitled to whatever satisfaction it can obtain from a study of the Treasury figures just issued," remarks the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

"Instead of a surplus of nearly nine and a half millions, the Treasury would show a deficit of nearly eight millions if it were not for the corporation tax, payments on which have aggregated $17,362,818. But this tax may yet be declared unconstitutional; many intelligent students of the situation are confident that it will be; and then the money collected will have to be returned and the Government will be face to face with a deficit again. The party orators will be little embarrassed by this fact, however, unless the Supreme Court, which meets in October, hands down an adverse verdict in the short period previous to November 8.

"It should be remembered that in bad times the receipts from customs will diminish, so that the revenue-producing quality of the new law will be subjected to a test that it has not yet been called upon to bear; in which case the orators will be required to defend it on two vital counts. Moreover, we paid out $34,000,000 for the work on the Panama Canal during the fiscal year just completed, so that actually we have run some $25,000,000 behind, tho the Canal is not properly a charge upon the Treasury. That is, it will eventually be paid for by the issuance of bonds. Nevertheless, interest will have to be paid on these bonds and a way will have to be contrived for taking them up at maturity. In other words, the Canal must be paid for somehow, and the public will not escape the burden."

THE NEW STATES ON STATEHOOD

"ARIZONA tossed its hat into the air, unlimbered its hardware, and, with a whoop that must have started the echoes from every peak in the Rockies, announced to the world that this was its day to vociferate its joy, when the wires flashed the news across the continent that the President had signed the Statehood Bill." Thus the Douglas *Dispatch* (Rep.), and the editor of the Melrose *Enterprise* (Rep.) urges his fellow New Mexicans to "rejoice together in the new day that is born unto us . . . for God has given unto us a heritage, the possibilities of which no man can comprehend." While such expressions of gratification have been appearing in all the papers of Arizona and New Mexico for the last few days, there is also to be found here and there an acknowledgment that a few flies have come to the surface in the statehood ointment. The enabling act under which the new States come into the Union is by many considered faulty.

The people of New Mexico do not think the act a just one, writes the editor of the Farmington *Times-Hustler* (Dem.), "but we feel we must accept it." It does not impress the Alamogordo *News* (Ind. Rep.) as the sort of foundation the new State is entitled to have, but "it is the only one we could get." Much fault is found with the provision which requires the new States to submit their constitutions to Congress as well as to the President before they can be finally admitted. "This interference with the making and adopting of a constitution for New Mexico is unprecedented and wholly unwarranted," asserts the Santa Fé *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.). It is a "bitter dose that has been handed to us," exclaims the Albuquerque *Tribune Citizen* (Ind. Dem.) indignantly; it was bad enough "to be subjected to a censorship of our constitution by Mr. Taft and a Congress dominated by men like Aldrich and Cannon," but it was "both cowardly and unwarranted" for Congress to admit New Mexico into the Union and then so arrange it "that we can not cast our votes as American citizens for President in 1912."

In Arizona, the Bisbee *Review* (Ind. Dem.) gives utterance to like sentiments. It asserts that the Republican promise of "immediate statehood," made in June, 1908, is hardly redeemed by "the enaction of a bill two years later and under the provisions of which the State Government of Arizona may not be completed for one and a half years and under which we will be deprived of representation in the United States for two years." *The Review* does not believe that the people of Arizona deserve "to be subjected to the humiliation of being doubted as to their ability to build a constitution." The Statehood Act does not even confer the right of self-government, we are told. It prescribes the methods of choosing the new Constitution and the new State officers, annulling the election laws previously enacted by the people of Arizona. However, concludes this paper,

"To all these humiliating provisions and limitations the people of Arizona submit rather than continue longer in territorial bondage, but the party responsible for refusal to provide a just and fair Statehood Bill should and we believe will be chastised for this humiliating condition at the first possible opportunity."

On the other hand, the Tucson *Citizen* (Rep.) represents Arizonans as "pretty well satisfied with the Statehood Bill as passed," and "happy to see the machinery started which will in the end bring self-government to this Territory after so many years of waiting." It is imperative that this machinery be started at once and run rapidly in order to assure the admission of the new States at the next session of Congress, says the Arizona *Republican* (Rep.), of Phoenix, and it gives a possible schedule of dates with certain "helpful" suggestions for accelerating the velocity of the State-making process. This process the Las Vegas *Optic* (Ind. Rep.), speaking for New Mexico, outlines as follows:

"After the President affixes his signature to the bill the Governor of this Territory, by proclamation, will order an election of delegates to the constitutional convention. The day of the election will be not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days after the approval of this act. Then the delegates so elected will convene in the hall of the House of Representatives at Santa Fé on the fourth Monday after their election. After the convention forms a constitution it will be submitted to all the people of the Territory for their ratification. If ratified, it will be sent to Washington for the approval of Congress and the President. Upon its approval the President, by proclamation, will declare the Territory of New Mexico to be a sovereign State. Such are the steps that will have to be gone through with."

The Optic warns the Constitution-makers to submit to Congress a "good, sound, statesmanlike, organic instrument," lest the new States "slip back into territorial darkness" or at least delay their final admission. Any fears that President Taft may entertain "that the people of Arizona are inclined toward radicalism and can not be trusted to make their own constitution" he may set down as groundless, declares the Safford *Graham Guardian* (Dem.). Indeed, says a New Mexico paper, the Albuquerque *Tribune Citizen*, "there is greater danger in a constitution framed in such a way as to make us the carrion of the corporate interests than in a constitution that will be radical or 'freakish.'"

For the Spanish-speaking population of the new States *La Bandera Americana*, a weekly published in Albuquerque, speaks as follows:

"After sixty years or more of waiting, at last we are at the door bid to enter into the Union and the enjoyment of our rights as American citizens, in the full sense of the word, and as guaranteed to us by the solemn treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, entered into between the United States and Mexico in 1847, and we believe now, as we have always done, that we are entitled to this privilege and right by reason of our splendid citizenship, education, and resources, fit to adorn our national flag with one more star to represent the State of New Mexico. The new State of New Mexico will, in time, become one of the most prosperous, great, and loyal States that exist to-day, proof of which we have given as a Territory, at all times, when occasion required it. It is known and conceded that the native people will make the best class of citizens of the new State, for they love their homes and families, are ever law-abiding, and industrious. But one of the most important things will be that we

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shall be represented in Congress by two United States Senators and two members of Congress, who will make themselves felt and will get what we need and that to which we are entitled."

KILLING MEN TO CHEAPEN MATCHES

NOT ONLY is phosphorus necrosis, as described in a recent Government bulletin, one of the most hideous of the various diseases associated with specific industries, but it seems to have the further distinction of being entirely unnecessary, since a simple act of legislation can wipe it out of existence. Because "white phosphorus"—which is a trifle cheaper than any known substitute—is still used in our match factories, the men, women, and children employed there are exposed to a form of poisoning which rots away the bones of the jaw and, in the words of the Chicago *Daily Socialist*, transforms them into "disfigured wrecks of humanity suffering all the tortures of the old orthodox hell." Experience has shown, according to the report of Government investigators, that while the risks connected with the industrial use of white phosphorus have been reduced by various precautionary devices in our more modern factories, the only adequate safeguard is legislation forbidding the use of this poison. This lesson was learned some time ago by the leading countries of Europe, which have now banished white phosphorus from their match factories, and with it the horrible phosphorus necrosis. There is no reason, a number of our papers are remarking, why Congress should not follow suit. "The House Committee on Interstate Commerce," declares the New York *American*, "should report a bill prohibiting the interstate trade in matches made by a process that tortures men to cheapen the cheapest of manufactured commodities." A somewhat sensational explanation of the fact that Congress has not yet faced this problem is offered by the Chicago *Daily Socialist*, which declares that plain bribery is the secret of Congressional inaction.

The recent bulletin of the Bureau of Labor on phosphorus poisoning in the match industry is the result of a joint investigation by agents of the Bureau and by Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation. The bulletin points out that a harmless substitute for the deadly white phosphorus is "commercially practicable" and "readily available," and that many of our manufacturers would welcome legislation making the use of this slightly more expensive substance compulsory. In the absence of such legislation, however, "competition is so keen that a single manufacturer can not place himself at a natural disadvantage with his rivals in business." To quote briefly from the official summary of the results of the inquiry:

"Detailed investigation in the 15 factories showed that 65 per cent. were working under conditions exposing them to the fumes of phosphorus and the dangers of phosphorus poisoning. The women and children are much more exposed than the men. Ninety-five per cent. of the women and 83 per cent. of the children under 16 years of age are so exposed. The 15 factories investigated, according to statements by the manufacturers, employed 3,591 persons, of whom 2,024 were men, and 1,253 were women 16 years of age and over. Children under 16 numbered 314—121 boys and 193 girls. . . . . .

"The company owning the patent rights for the use of sesquisulfid of phosphorus in the manufacture of matches in America, 'believing this article to be a remedy for the prevailing trouble in manufacturing matches, namely phosphorus necrosis,' has exprest (in writing) its willingness to permit the use of the sesquisulfid of phosphorus by other match manufacturers on equal terms, if the use of white phosphorus is prohibited by law. All manufacturers of matches would thus be put upon equal terms. Two other large manufacturers of matches—one in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania—have also stated that they would be glad to conform with any uniform law on the subject. As no expensive changes in factory equipment would be called for, and as no one company would have an advantage over another, the obstacles in the way of the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus do not appear to be serious."

The investigators add to their report a summary of Europe's experience with phosphorus necrosis. From this summary we learn that all efforts to safeguard by rules and regulations the workers with white phosphorus proved so inadequate that one country after another put a ban upon the use of this substance in the match industry. Finland was the first country to take this step, the prohibition going into effect in 1872. Denmark followed this lead two years later. France in 1897, Switzerland in 1898, the Netherlands in 1901, Italy and Germany in 1906, Great Britain in 1908, fell into line. In Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Spain, and Russia the same step is under consideration, and in the mean time the use of white phosphorus is hedged around with many drastic restrictions. To quote once more from the bulletin:

"It has already been said that conditions in recent years have been greatly improved by the introduction of modern methods of ventilation to carry away the phosphorus fumes, by modern improved machinery bringing the worker less in contact with the phosphorus, and by better lavatory facilities for removing particles of phosphorus from the hands and mouths of the workers. But wherever special study has been made of phosphorus-poisoning, the malady has been found to exist in serious form. It has existed, moreover, year after year, in some factories during all of the past generation, and in spite of modern attempts on the part of the most intelligent and humane employers to minimize and regulate, it still exists and claims its victims one by one. When everything is considered, it appears almost criminal to permit longer the use of a poison for which there is a harmless substitute."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ONE problem the Mexicans are forever spared—what to do with their ex-presidents.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IT is pretty hard on Oklahoma that the new baby of the Union should be twins.—*Charleston (S. C.) State.*

THE process of coaxing Roosevelt into politics was made complex by the fact that he never had been out.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE Zeppelin Air Ship Company may have to reduce its rates unless it takes measures to have the tops of the pine-trees padded.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

AT the prevailing low prices, Mr. Richard Parr might insure himself a comfortable income by investing his $100,000 in Sugar stock.—*New York Evening Post.*

ONE may be pardoned for wondering just what the political activities of T. R. would have been if he HAD announced his intention of taking part in things.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE Couldn't-Come-Back Club: James J. Jeffries. The Pirates. Napoleon. Rudyard Kipling. Halley's comet. The Democratic party. Mavourneen (to Erin). My Bonnie. You British Soldier. John D.'s hair.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE New York grand jury, it seems, has decided that there are white slaves, but no white slavers.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

TEXAS boasts of "more lawyers in Congress than any other State in the Union," says the Washington *Times*. She may have them. But why boast?—*Atlanta Georgian.*

THE trouble with that Nicaraguan war is that it isn't big enough to entitle the man who stops it to the Nobel peace prize.—*Syracuse Herald.*

A STATE exchange says that a "Texas man has invented an automobile that is bound to make a hit." The paper should wake up. That's no invention, it's an infringement of a patent.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A SENATORIAL renomination is to cost Mr. Culberson, of Texas, exactly $27. The Hon. Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, and the Hon. Billy Lorimer, of Illinois, would like mightily to know how the thing is done.—*Newark News.*

SAYS Senator La Follette: "I want to tell you that Colonel Roosevelt is the greatest living American, and he is in fighting trim." Says Colonel Roosevelt: "I think there is nothing I can add to what the Senator has said." It is now in order for some one to move to make it unanimous.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

NEW FIGURES ON FRENCH DEPOPULATION

WILL THE FRENCH nation live to the twenty-first or twenty-second century or will they by that time have committed suicide? asks Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, French deputy, professor in the Free School of Political Science, and assistant editor of the important *Économiste Français* (Paris), in which he writes with patriotic passion in the following strain, apropos of the recently published Government Census returns:

"There is no doubt whatever that the French people are rushing to suicide. If they continue on this course, the French nation, those of French stock, will have lost a fifth of their number before the expiration of the present century and will absolutely have vanished from Europe by the end of the twenty-second century; that is, in two hundred years. It is now twenty years ago that we first stated this frightful fact. So far we have been a voice in the wilderness. While people are eternally discussing the advantages of secular education and the beauty of the income tax, and all the grand democratic reforms that are to come, amid all the fine speeches of sophistical cranks, the French people are gradually committing suicide. They are tightening the cord about the national neck; the breath of life is becoming feebler and now is but a gasp which must soon end in silence."

This writer says that marriage still exists in France, but it is no longer an institution "intended," according to the language of the Book of Common Prayer, "for the procreation of children." On this aspect of the question he remarks:

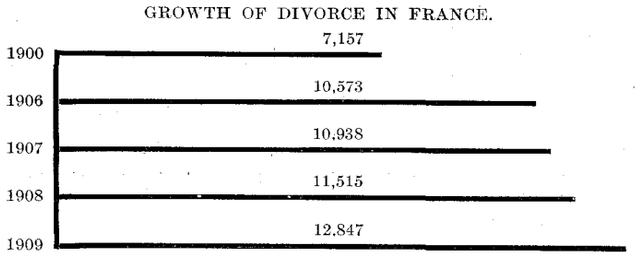
"People still marry in France almost as frequently as in other countries. But this does not result in the multiplication of children. In 1909 marriages to the number of 307,954 were celebrated, which amounted to 7.85 for every thousand inhabitants, a slightly less proportion than during the years immediately preceding."

But divorce with all its consequences is on the increase in France, and we read:

"If the marriage-rate remains normal in France, divorces are becoming more and more common. There were 12,847 divorces in 1909, against 11,515 in 1908; 10,938 in 1907; 10,573 in 1906, and 7,157 in 1900. Thus in eight years divorces have increased at the rate of 80 per cent. Taking into consideration the facility with which a divorce may be obtained from the courts, the number of those who ask for and gain this release is sure to increase rapidly. After a short time divorce will be common in rural districts, which so far have rebelled against it, and doubtless the number will grow to 20,000 or 30,000, if not more, per annum."

Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu observes that divorces might lead to remarrying and so far be in the interest of a larger population.

GROWTH OF DIVORCE IN FRANCE.



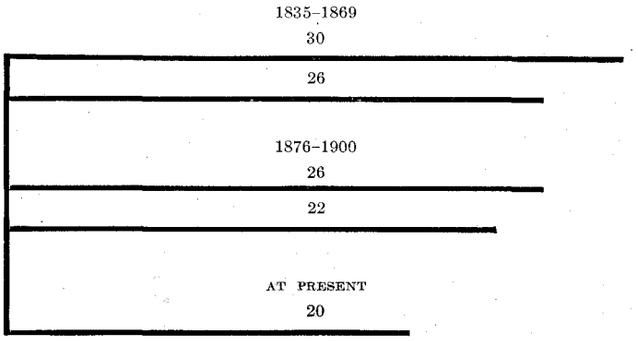
This, however, is not the case. The great sore of France is the dwindling birth-rate. He tells us:

"When we come to the birth-rate of France here we find the hurt, the deadly hurt, from which our country suffers. The birth-rate in France has been declining for a century. This decline has become so accelerated during the past ten or fifteen years that, as I feel bound to repeat, we stand confronted by an impending suicide of the nation."

He gives the following figures to confirm his deduction:

"During the first thirty years of the nineteenth century France recorded more than 30 births per thousand inhabitants; from 1835 to 1869 the birth-rate oscillated between 30 and 26 per

BIRTH-RATE PER THOUSAND INHABITANTS.



thousand. Leaving out the depopulating years of the Franco-Prussian War, 1870–71, and years succeeding, which suffered from this scourge, we find that from 1876 to 1900 the birth-rate was on the decline and ranged from 26 to 22 per thousand. In 1900 it had sunk to 21, and by the latest statistics it is at present only 20 per thousand inhabitants."

This writer tells us that while in 1801 the birth-rate in France exceeded the death-rate by 5.1 per thousand inhabitants, the excess last year was merely 0.3 per thousand. He admits that hygienic improvements and decreasing deaths among children have lowered the death-rate, but this can not remedy the decrease of the birth-rate:

"If ten homes do not contain among them more than fifteen children to take the place of twenty parents, there is no reduction in the death-rate which can prevent the final diminution of the national population."

Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu speaks with approval of a bill which is being brought into the French Senate by Dr. Lannelongue, which provides that every government official hereafter to be appointed shall marry at the age of twenty-five, and those who have children shall, like the Canadians under Louis Quatorze, receive certain privileges and bonuses from the Government. This bill, however, has not yet become law.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SEDITIOUS SECRET SOCIETIES IN EGYPT

JUST as terrorist trials in India brought to light the fact that secret seditionists had banded together insidiously to wage war on the British Government, so the trial of Ibrahim Nassif Wardani, the assassin of the late Boutros Pasha Ghali, Prime Minister of Egypt, showed that for years past associations have nightly assembled in clandestine conclave to sap England's sway in the land of the Pharaohs. The Nile country, we learn from the Egyptian press, is honeycombed with these secret societies. City and village alike have their quota of these revolutionary clubs. The most remarkable feature of these murderous organizations is the brazen manner in which they conduct themselves, under the catchy title of "people's schools." To quote from an editorial in *The Egyptian Gazette* (Cairo):

"The 'people's schools' are a public and open affair, their names and news are frequently published in Nationalist papers, and, as far as outward appearances are concerned, they are perfectly legitimate and harmless. But the courses of study and the nightly discussion inside their doors are by no means

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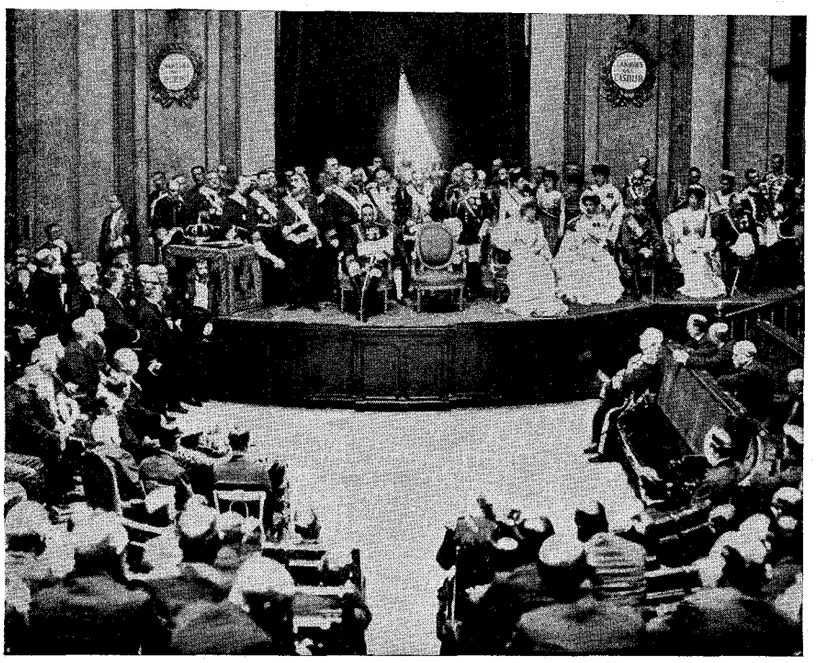
open or known to the world at large. The schools are said to be mere meeting-places for advancing the knowledge of the people, but no Copts or Christians generally are allowed to hear the words of wisdom which are nightly preached in these schools, and if one at times enters one of these places through a lack of supervision, his presence is sure to attract attention at once, and the orator or teacher hides the Nationalist wisdom in his bosom for a future occasion. The trial of Wardani and the various incidents connected with it brought these night-schools before the public view. The letters of Wardani and his friends referred to these schools repeatedly, and suggested that the use of firearms be taught in them for revolutionary purposes. Since these references were made public by the inquiry, several persons have made hints or declarations upon the subject which confirm the belief that these night-schools were revolutionary clubs for the lower classes, no more, no less."

These institutions, organized for the purpose of subverting the present Egyptian régime, are scattered broadcast throughout the country and exercise a tremendous influence on the classes and masses. The real object of these institutions was suspected some years ago, but was denied, says this paper, and we read further:



ALFONSO READING THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.
In which he exploded a bomb by endorsing the Premier's radical religious program.

"When about three years ago a section of the Egyptian press gave publicity to news and articles about the existence of secret societies in this country, the Nationalists raised a great cry and denied the existence of such societies with all the vehemence of persons holding a genuine conviction or fighting for the plain truth. Events have now proved that the revelations of the Moderate press were true and timely, and that the denial of facts in the most daring and unblushing manner was merely a trick of the Egyptian Nationalists."

It would be "really atrocious and criminal" to let these schools go on without prompt action to nip the great conspiracy in the bud, declares this paper, and while the Conservative press in England is of the same opinion, some of the stanch Liberal newspapers in Great Britain are much averse to treating the Egyptian Nationalists as rank revolutionists and persecuting them for their propaganda work. Indeed *The Daily News* (Radical, London) naively remarks:

"What we have rather to regard is the persistence of that frame of mind which prevents the English official from seeing that a Nationalist movement in a country like Egypt is an inevitable thing and a good thing—a thing sure to take bad forms from time to time, sure to entail growing pains, but a thing to be encouraged as well as corrected, and on no account to be outlawed."

The Nation (Liberal, London) recommends the grant of self-government as an effective cure for secret sedition in the Nile land:

"The time has come, we believe, to face the other alternative boldly. What the Egyptians demand is primarily a *Dostour*, a Constitution. It must check the growing and rather sinister power of the Khedive, as well as the interference of the British agent. It matters little what Conservative slaps might be imposed in the shape of an Upper House. The retention of English officials is perfectly possible. It is not even necessary that the British garrison should be withdrawn, tho it might well be confined to the cosmopolitan town of Alexandria and to the region of the Canal. What is essential is the grant of some responsible powers to a representative chamber. The principle has, in effect, been conceded already. When the scheme for prolonging the Suez Canal concession was withdrawn in deference to the hostility of the General Assembly, we recognized the moral right of the Egyptians to govern themselves. When Sir Eldon Gorst informs us that all the amendments proposed by the Legislative Council to Government measures have this year been accepted, once more he testifies to the real authority which public opinion has acquired. If the evolution has gone so far as that, if our wish to acclimatize representative government has carried us so great a length in practise, the formal grant of a Constitution would but consecrate what usage has assumed. It would surprize us if a generous gift failed to remove that atmosphere of distrust which repression will never dispel, and gradual concessions will fail to conjure away."

SPAIN'S RADICAL MONARCH

GERMANY'S TIFF with the Vatican threatens to be followed by a misunderstanding between Alfonso and Pope Pius X. which may stir up trouble in the most Catholic country in Europe. There are several bones of contention, but the clerical papers have been content with protesting against the law which is to limit religious associations and to allow Protestants and Jews to set up external symbols and names on their places of worship. This is taken by the press as an indication that Francisco Ferrer's Modern School at Barcelona may have made some impression on conservative Spain and its monarch. The fact of the matter is that the Liberal party have come into power in Spain and some of their most radical ideas are being backed by King Alfonso. When this monarch opened the Cortes with a speech from the throne he seems to have exploded a bomb when he unfolded the program of Mr. Canalejas, the Premier, which the latter gentleman has subsequently announced as implying a complete change in the Spanish Government's immemorial policy with regard to religious freedom in the country. The King in his speech remarked:

"The Government will endeavor to regularize the rights of association without attacking the spiritual independence of the religious orders, and instructions have been sent out to the various prefects, and negotiations entered upon with the papal court having in view the suppression of such religious houses as are unnecessary for the needs of the several dioceses."

Mr. Canalejas, in conversing with the Madrid correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, declared: "I have fully explained to the King the religious question, recalling to him our former conversations when he confided to me the office of Prime Minister. He knew exactly my views on this point." Alluding to the decree of June 10, authorizing the non-Catholic bodies to use

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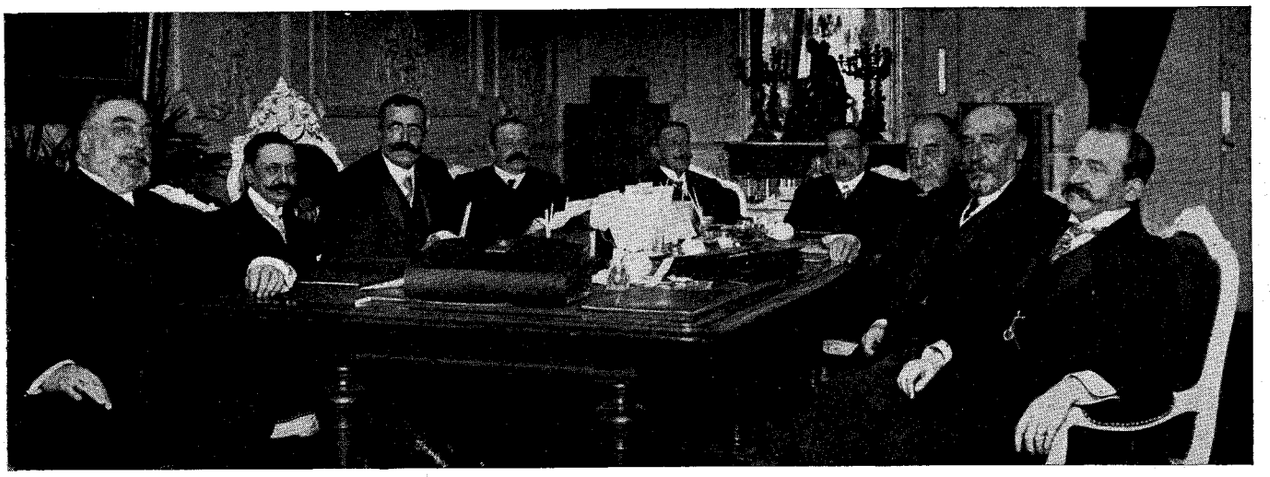


SPAIN'S RADICAL CABINET,

Which some think is starting the ancient monarchy on the path of France, away from its old faith. The Premier is the third from the reader's left.

banners, emblems, or other external badges of their religion in public, Mr. Canalejas remarked to the correspondent above quoted:

"While we are resolved not to give the slightest cause for rupture with the Vatican, we do intend to carry out, as a matter of honor, the whole Liberal program. The decree concerning dissenters is a necessity of civilization."

Mr. Canalejas, according to the *Epoca* (Madrid), has received a vigorous message from the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, who is looked upon as the Primate of the Spanish Church. Monsignor Aguirre declares his protest to be directed—

"Not only against the royal decree concerning external demonstrations, signs, and manifestations pertaining to non-Catholic forms of worship, but also against the proposed movement with regard to the suppression of religious orders."

The protest of this leading Spanish prelate has been echoed throughout Spain by the Catholic press and hierarchy. The great papal organ of Rome, the *Osservatore Romano*, has a long article from its Madrid correspondent describing the condition of excitement and indignation which prevails in Catholic circles. The *Epoca* (Madrid), which represents the Conservative and Clerical party, is inclined to smile at the Premier's program, which it thinks uncalled for. Thus we read:

"In Spain we have neither religious intolerance, nor such clericalism as is felt to be an obstacle in the way of liberty, as concerns politics, religion, or speculation. Catholics or non-Catholics, those who profess religion of whatever kind, or those who neither profess nor practise any religion, meet with no difficulties of any kind while they live in Spain. As for anti-clericalism in our country, it is bitter but not influential, and is only part and parcel of a creed which belongs to every type of that revolutionary, anticatholic, atheistic, antimonarchical, antimilitaristic, anticapitalistic movement which is found everywhere."

The Vatican has its own rights over the faithful in Spain, declares the Republican paper and organ of Canalejas, the *Pais* (Madrid), but it thinks these rights do not extend to "intruding upon Spanish politics by uttering a protest against the exceedingly moderate and prudent language of King Alfonso in his speech from the throne." The opinion of the Church authorities at Rome on the situation in Spain is best illustrated by the following utterance of the Catholic organ *Rome* (Rome):

"The government of Señor Canalejas has entered definitely on a course of religious persecution. It now remains to be seen whether the public opinion of the country will allow this kind of thing to go on, and so far the indications are all the other way. Hundreds of Catholic societies and public bodies have already begun a campaign of protest against the introduction into Spain of that anticlerical spirit which has produced such fatal results in France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

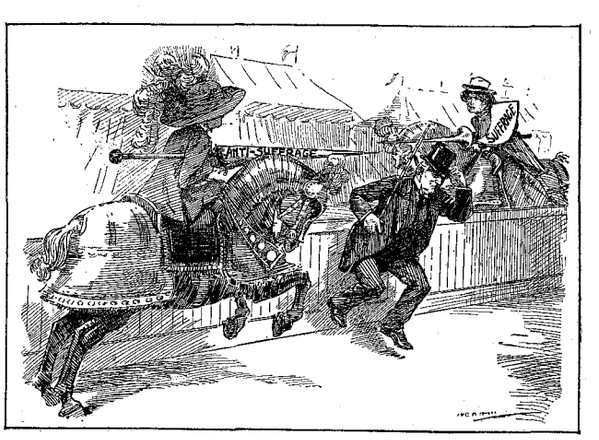
FEMININISM TO TRIUMPH IN FRANCE

FRANCE is to be the scene of triumph for femininism, and the twentieth century is to be a woman's century, says Jean Finot, writing in the *Revue* (Paris), of which he is editor-in-chief. Neither America nor England will pass a women's charter, for women in those countries, we are told, are too noisy and turbulent in their self-assertion to gain the rights for which they often sigh and sometimes clamor and fight. After coupling the women of France with the old adage that "what woman wills, God also wills," this writer tells us:

"We shall have the spectacle of a sort of social transformation, the most imposing since the fall of the Roman Empire. The human race has so far been under the direction of the men; henceforth it will be found guided and inspired by the two sexes conjointly."

It seems that the French men are to surrender readily to the women the rights which for ages they have refused to share with them. This is not a matter of woman's self-assertion, but of man's recognition of the fitness and power of the softer sex. Says Mr. Finot:

"This is undoubtedly the way the duel between man and woman is to end in France. The contest proceeds with the utmost correctness and dignity. The grace with which the



THE LADIES' PAGEANT.

MR. ASQUITH—"This is no place for me!"

—*Punch* (London).

champions of woman's rights wield their weapons is only equaled by the chivalric bearing of their antagonists. While in England and the United States society unhesitatingly opposes the violent and sometimes eccentric demonstrations of femininism, everybody in France appears to sympathize with the claims of the

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French women for political rights. Many people are indifferent, and some vacillate in a kind of passive revolt, but in general we see a silent acquiescence in the idea that the new charter of women is to be granted. The adherents of this femininism are recruited not only from among working women, but the middle classes and the intellectual rich also are joining the ranks and flock to the standard even from that immemorial citadel of the old régime, the Faubourg Saint-Germain. Duchesses, representing the most aristocratic families in France, join societies whose aim is the political triumph of women."

The admission of women to public life will not destroy their womanhood, but rather deepen and enhance it, avers Mr. Finot, who sees in the political woman the great savior of society; and he enthusiastically breaks out in the following glowing prediction which rivals the apotheosis of the fair sex celebrated by Comte:

"The question put by many investigators of femininism, 'Has woman lost her womanliness by mixing in politics?' has been answered in the negative.

"In our puzzled wonder on being set face to face with a new condition of things we are too ready to leap to the conclusion that a woman before seizing the ballot must strip herself of those qualities she had hitherto possest, as a novice lays aside the attire of fashion before entering the cloister. But the woman will remain just as she was, as the man has done. Political sovereignty has not changed the latter into either an angel or a devil. His only change is that he has become master of his own destinies."

A glowing picture of the woman politician follows in Mr. Finot's eloquent argument:

"Let us imagine that the French woman at length presides like man over the future of her country. We see in a few years problems hitherto insoluble solved without delay. Depopulation, alcoholism, criminality, the squandering of the nation's money, nepotism, and those many social and political evils against which we have vainly fought for years will gradually be diminished until they disappear entirely. Let it be granted that the movement spreads from France to other countries, and the perpetual menace of war which never ceases to ruin and poison the existence of all the nations will vanish before the influence and vigilance of mothers watching over the health and life of their children.

"The diminution of armaments, followed by universal disarmament, can take place only with the concurrence of the women of every land. The political vote of wives and mothers will attain a solidarity which laughs at frontiers and will bring on, sooner than we think, a realization of the golden dream of peace."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISASTERS IN ENGLISH COAL-MINES

THE FRIGHTFUL accident at the Whitehaven coal-mine by which more than a hundred miners lost their lives under circumstances of peculiar horror has led to proposals in the House of Commons for a more thorough inspection of mines by Government officials and for more efficient means to rescue miners in the hour of danger. According to the statistics furnished by Mr. Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, as reported in the London *Times*, the casualty list of the mines for 1908 included 1,345 killed and 143,258 wounded. He stated that during the past thirty years the percentage of accidents has greatly decreased. In 1880 it stood at 2.97 per thousand—in 1908 it was 1.32 per thousand.

In comparing the accidents in the mines of various countries it appears from figures recently given on the floor of Congress that France and Belgium are more exempt than England, as is shown in the following table which gives the annual average number killed by mining accidents out of every 1,000 men employed during the past five years:

France	0.91
Belgium	1.00
Great Britain	1.25
Prussia	2.06
United States	3.39

Mr. Churchill illustrated the improved conditions of English mines and their operators by stating that thirty years ago it cost nine lives to win 1,000,000 tons of coal, at present it costs only four. The Home Secretary believes that accidents can be prevented if inspection were less of a sham than it is at present. He also advocates the establishment of rescue parties and rescue appliances, with practical drills—something like the fire drill in our schools. These are the Secretary's words:

"There would be very little advantage in men who understood the applicances going down into mines with which they were unacquainted, and there would be very little advantage in men who knew the mine using the appliances for the first time. It is therefore necessary to set on foot a system of rescue parties in every mine to be trained at regular periods in the use of those appliances and in other matters essential to rescue work."

Commenting on these words *The Times* says:

"This is an admirable step in the right direction, and the whole tone of the debate, in which colliery-owners as well as mining representatives took part, seemed to show that the bill promised by the Home Secretary would command the sympathy and support of all parties in the House of Commons. Even so overwhelming a disaster as that of Whitehaven will not be without its compensations if it should bring about a new charter of safety for all the miners of the kingdom."

The casualty figures given by Mr. Churchill bring this comment from the London *Daily Mail*:

"A death-roll of this dimension, and an amount of disablement on this scale, would cause profound sensation if they were concentrated in a single campaign. The facts sometimes escape notice when the danger is chronic, and the casualty lists are cumulative. Yet the death which attends the miner who goes down into the bowels of the earth to win coal is often more terrible than that which lies in wait for the soldier upon the field of battle. Speakers and writers often argue as if war were the only discipline for the development of the manly virtues.

"They forget that the daily work of the miners (to name one case only) presents dangers, involves courage, gives occasion for heroism, which are not less manly than those of the battlefield because they are deprived of its glamour or excitement. The Whitehaven disaster, which is still fresh in every mind, brought out vividly the perils which accompany the work of mining, and the pluck which it develops. It was one of the happy thoughts of the last reign to institute an Edward Medal for heroes of the mine to supplement the Victoria Cross for heroes of the battlefield."

The Pall Mall Gazette (London) thinks that all England has been roused by the hideous death-list of the Whitehaven disaster and that steps can not been taken too early to amend the abuses of negligence and short-sightedness with which coal-mines in England have hitherto been worked. The dangers which threaten the miners are so frequent that one in every six is injured annually. The new bill is to order rescue apparatus in every mine. Thus we read:

"The Whitehaven disaster will certainly give an impetus to the improvement of safety in mines. It will probably surprize the public to hear from one of the miners' members that one collier in six meets with an accident each year, and from Mr. Churchill that the rate of fatalities has not diminished during the last decade. Both of those statements present a ground for energetic action, and possibly for the more extensive inspection advocated by Mr. Edwards and several of his colleagues. One lesson from Whitehaven, we are glad to see, is to be applied immediately, and that is the necessity for having a 'rescue apparatus'—that is, an appliance for enabling the rescuers to advance in foul air—within convenient access of every colliery. This invention appears to be still imperfect, and attended with some danger, but its capacity for usefulness has been sufficiently proved to justify its presence being required, and the spirit shown at Whitehaven and elsewhere shows that there will always be volunteers ready to take the risks of employing it. Mr. Churchill promises a short bill upon the subject for the present session, and there can be no doubt of its passing into law."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW TO KEEP COOL

SOME practical rules for avoiding discomfort in hot weather are given in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., July) by W. J. Cromie, instructor in gymnastics in the University of Pennsylvania. In the first place, says Mr. Cromie, we should be careful to avoid over-eating, a fault to which those engaged in sedentary occupations are specially prone. It is true that the sedentary man needs food as much as the laborer, but owing to muscular inactivity he is not as capable of converting his food into assimilable materials. If he eats two or three times the amount the system requires, says Mr. Cromie, it will not be properly digested, and will cause fermentation, and if this be allowed to continue for some time, it poisons the system and eventually causes indigestion, nervousness, and sleeplessness. It is while in this condition that one suffers from extreme heat. Therefore:

Photograph by Haesler, Philadelphia.

HE TELLS US HOW TO KEEP COOL.

The main point in Mr. W. J. Cromie's prescription is not to eat too much.

"In warm weather, meats, oils, and fats should be reduced to a minimum or omitted entirely, and fruits, vegetables, and cereals should be substituted. The first and best way to keep cool is to avoid heavy and stimulating foods, and to reduce the amount of other articles of diet to that merely required for the sustenance of the body. Refrain from intoxicants and decrease or avoid tea, coffee, and condiments.

"A large percentage of the deaths is caused by infantile diseases, many of which could be prevented if precautionary measures were adopted. Feeding, with many mothers, is the panacea for all ills. When a child cries from the effects of having been overfed this surfeiting process is repeated—very often with disastrous results. A noted doctor has said that more babies are drowned in milk than sailors in salt water. While this is probably a radical statement, still the best baby-food, milk, can be given to excess, and prove injurious. It is positively criminal to feed babies on meats and unripe fruits, especially in the summer."

Next the author takes up the subject of clothing, which he says should be light both in material and color during hot weather, altho when one becomes overheated, heavy clothing, such as an overgarment or a sweater, should be put on to prevent catching cold. He goes on:

"In occupations where one is subject to severe trials of strength, such as the army, farming, and boating, heavy clothing should be worn even in the summer. It is a very dangerous practise when one is overheated to ride in an open trolley or sit near an electric fan to cool off.

"Linen underclothing gives a pleasant feeling of coolness to the skin, and the perspiration evaporates more quickly. Underclothing should be well aired at night if one does not make a daily change. Too much clothing worn by day or night has a tendency to enervate and make one more susceptible to sudden changes in temperature.

"Sun- and air-baths are esteemed of great value by the Germans in their nature-cure system. The sun has a very beneficial effect on the skin and it is found that its rays are far superior to the use of cosmetics. Many persons in exposing their body to the rays of the sun take too much at one time and thus experience extreme annoyance. Air- and sun-baths when taken intelligently harden one's system and consequently enable one to withstand with more ease the hot days of summer.

"Daily, systematic exercise should not be omitted because the weather is warm. A little taken in the early morning followed by a cool bath will tend to make one cooler for the rest of the day. Muscular work is to the body what friction is to metal. The metal will rust if not used; the body will become diseased if not exercised. A master mind in a weak body is like a good blade in a poor knife-handle. Therefore, one who deems it inconvenient on account of time or location to take a little daily exercise will eventually have to take time to seek the advice of a physician. . . . . .

"Proper dieting, sufficient exercise, rest and sleep, daily bathing and intelligent exposure to the air and sunlight, the avoidance of stimulants and a cheerful frame of mind, will insure one a strong resisting-power so that he need have no fear of the extremes of either heat or cold."

THE OLDEST MUMMY

ALTHO THE embalmer's art was practised in ancient Egypt perhaps as early as 3000 B.C. the earliest known mummy until recently dated only from about 1580 B.C. Now, however, there has been placed in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, a mummy of the period of Snefra, found by Flinders Petrie in 1891 and dating back as far as 2700 B.C.—a jump backward of 1,100 years. In an address before the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow, Prof. Elliot Smith discusses this find and gives, incidentally, an interesting sketch of mummification in Egypt. We quote an abstract printed in *The British Medical Journal* (London, June 4). Says this paper:

"To appreciate the motives which impelled the ancient Egyptians to invent the art of embalming it is necessary to throw our minds back nearly sixty centuries. . . . Then Egyptians were in the habit of burying their dead in shallow holes scraped in the soil immediately beyond the limits of the narrow strip of cultivated land. As the result of placing the body in hot dry sand, it frequently happened that, instead of undergoing a process of decay, it became desiccated and preserved in an incorrupted form for an indefinite time. The burial of valuable and useful objects with the dead naturally led to grave-robbing, which was already common in the earliest known prehistoric times in Egypt. This plundering of graves must have taught the people at large that the forces of nature were often sufficient to preserve a dead body. In this way it became a part of the religion of the Egyptians to regard the preservation of the body as the condition of the attainment of immortality. . . . . .

"The early Egyptians learned that the body when placed in a coffin or buried in a rock tomb usually underwent decomposition. It was a wide-spread belief that the stone 'ate the flesh'—hence the word *sarcophagus*. Artificial mummification, therefore, had its origin in an attempt to deprive the grave of its victory."

If this hypothesis is correct, evidence of embalming would naturally be found soon after the invention of rock tombs. But Professor Smith found in the Cairo Museum no authentic mummy earlier than about 1580 B.C. There was thus a gap of eighteen centuries between the time when, on his hypothesis, the earliest attempts at embalming were made, and the most ancient actual mummy in the Cairo Museum. Mummies at the Sakkara and Lisht Pyramids were much earlier, but were so fragile that it was not possible to move them without reducing them to bones and powder.

The mummy in the Royal College of Surgeons is therefore more than eleven centuries older than any other actual

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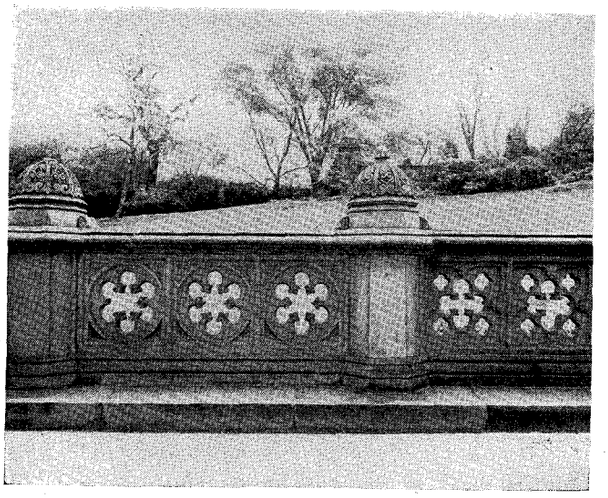


WITH AND WITHOUT.

The circles at the left were weatherproofed ten years ago and retain their original beauty. The circles at the right, left to the mercy of the climate, show marked signs of decay. This is part of a bridge in Central Park whose carving alone cost a fortune.

mummy, that is to say, not mere bones, hitherto found. To quote further:

"Prof. Elliot Smith thinks it highly probable that attempts at embalming were made during the six or seven centuries before the date assigned to the mummy in question, which is supposed to be that of a high official called Ranefer. The reason why this mummy has come down to our times in such a remarkably good state of preservation is that it was encased in a hard and thick carapace of resinous paste which had been molded, when soft, into the form of the body. The head and face had been particularly well modeled; the wig was faithfully represented, and colored brown with a resinous paste painted on the surface of the mask; the features (the nose is now destroyed) were carefully fashioned; the eyes (pupils, eyelids, and eyebrows) were indicated by malachite paint; and the mustache, represented in Egyptian statues only at the period assigned to this mummy, was painted on the upper lip of the mask with brown resinous paste like that employed to represent the hair of the wig."

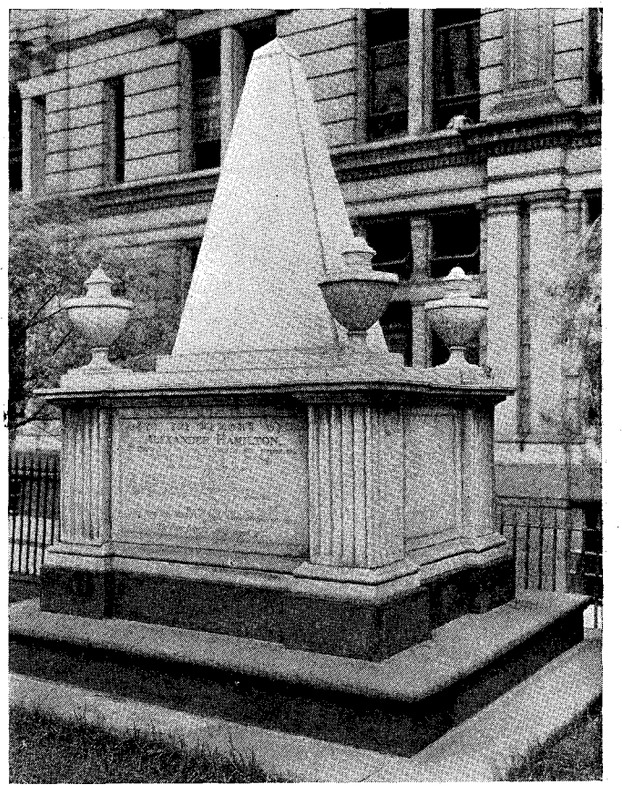
A DIVORCE OF KINDRED RIVERS

ONE PHASE of the many-headed problem of controlling the Mississippi River may be better understood by considering the question of closing the connection between the Mississippi and the so-called "river" Atchafalaya, now agitating the River Commission. Says an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York):

"The Atchafalaya is practically the last important side outlet of the Mississippi, the other bayous by which part of the waters discharged having been successively closed off. The Red River formerly entered the Mississippi at the westerly extremity of a long bend in the latter stream, and at the same bend the Atchafalaya headed, carrying some of the water to the Gulf by a shorter course than the main stream. In 1831 the bend of the Mississippi was cut off by Captain Shreve, under orders, and the remains of the bend are now called Upper and Lower Old River. The Red discharges mainly through the Atchafalaya, but these two exchange flood waters with the Mississippi, to some extent, via Old River. This connection has been silting up rapidly, and has been kept open for navigation only by dredging. At one time there were fears that the Mississippi would enlarge the Atchafalaya and ultimately abandon its own lower channel. Mattress sills were laid across the Atchafalaya at Simmesport, just below its head, in the late 80's, and there has been no enlargement in recent years. As the waters of the Mississippi entering via Old River cause much flooding in the lower reaches of the Red River, a complete separation of the two parallel systems has been advocated. This would cut off communication by vessel, but for two years there has been a lock at Plaquemine, farther down the Mississippi, which connects with bayous leading to the Atchafalaya, so that there is now a navigation connection. . . . The Mississippi River Commission during its recent inspection trip along the river heard evidence on the subject. The River and Harbor Bill makes provision for a full examination and report on the question. The chief objection to the closure of Old River appears to be on the part of those who fear that the flood volume of the Mississippi below Red River Landing may be increased, *i.e.*, the flood levels raised, by preventing outflow to the Atchafalaya."

THE PREVENTION OF RUINS

WHILE the absence of ruins in America has been a source of chagrin to writers who envy everything European, they have never gone so far as to specify any particular building that would look better ruined. In fact, as far as any efforts have been made in the matter, they have been bent rather toward the prevention of decay than in the opposite direction. One case in Europe itself was noticed recently in these pages, where a sagging arch of the Reims Cathedral has been supported by a concrete truss. In New York City a number of works of historical and artistic interest are being preserved from the ravages of time by the same process that saved the obelisk in Central Park—a coating of paraffin to stop the decay of the stone. One of these is the tomb of Alexander Hamilton in Trinity churchyard, another is an Italian fountain in Bronx Park given by William Rockefeller, and another the row of Cippolino marble pillars on the front of St.



HAMILTON'S TOMB.

The decay of the stone of this important historical monument has just been arrested by a coat of paraffin.

Bartholomew's Church. The use of paraffin was hit off humorously at the time of the preservation of the obelisk in some stanzas in the Columbus *Dispatch*, thus:

"I am crumbling, Egypt, crumbling,
In this climate of the free,
And I grumble, as I crumble,
That they severed you and me. . . .

"I am crumbling, Egypt, crumbling,
Of my shame accept this sign—
And they're painting me, O Egypt,
With some horrid paraffin."

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While many later accounts of the process now being used to save these structures are available, the most authoritative is the one written for *The Scientific American*, at the time the obelisk was preserved, by the man who did it, Mr. R. M. Caffall. After an explanation of how the obelisk was found to be crumbling and how the paraffin preparation was chosen as the best defense against our ruinous climate, we read:

"It took my son and myself several hours to take off the decayed portions. We then applied the waterproofing compound. I watched very closely the effect of the heat upon the stone, as so much had been said against using it, and found that it stood the necessary temperature perfectly well, not being damaged in the slightest degree.

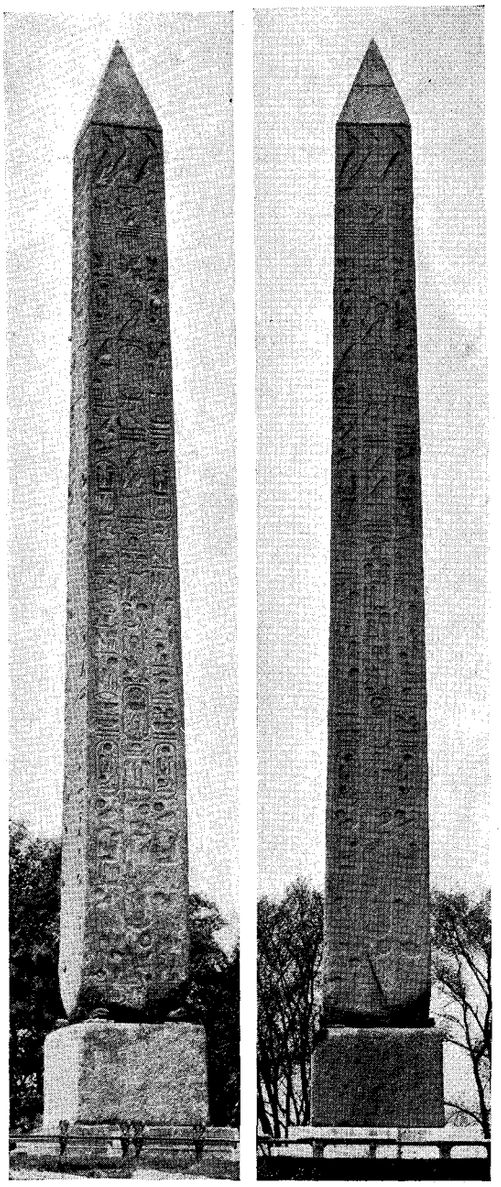
"Professor Doremus was present and watched the operation and applied some of the melted compound himself and thus saw how readily the warmed surface of the granite absorbed the melted compound.

"This accords with Professor Doremus' experiment, the year before, with a large piece of the obelisk given to him by the late Commander Gorringe, which he heated and dipt in melted paraffin wax, and found it to absorb it, the heat not damaging the stone.

"I found, much to my surprize, that the stone absorbed the compound *very freely*, much more so than stone generally. This showed that there were many and large interstices into which water could pass; which, if frozen while there, would inevitably force off, with its resistless power, the surface of the stone. This confirms the experiments made by Prof. G. W. Wigner, in 1878, respecting this stone, and published in *The Analyst*, which showed that 'the absorbent power of the unchanged stone was at the rate of 7.8 grains per square foot; the weathered surface showed an absorbent power six times as great.'

"Some time afterward, we received the order to proceed at once with the scaffolding, cleaning, repairing, and waterproofing of the whole surface of the obelisk and its plinth.

"We commenced on October 27 ult., and the scaffolding was completed, in spite of bad weather and other hindrances, on November 2. We then began the cleaning of the stone, and discovered what a deplorable condition it was in, far surpassing our worst fears. Some large pieces were so loose that they would scarcely bear the hand on them without falling away. Walking around the monolith on a plank, I put my hand against one of the hieroglyphics to steady myself, when it came off in my grasp. We found the greatest disintegration to be on the west side, very bad on the south, not so much on the north, and the least on the east, tho decomposition had already progressed to a serious extent, even on this side in certain places. We removed about two and one-half barrels of pieces, weighing altogether 780 pounds. Some of the flakes were so much decayed that even with the greatest care they would crumble to pieces when being removed. In quite a number of places we found the flakes, tho separated from the stone and sounding hollow when tapped, yet seemingly firm in position. These we allowed to remain, if they would stand the heat. . . . . .



AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The photograph at the left was taken before the obelisk was treated by Mr. Caffall in 1885; the one at the right was taken a few weeks ago. They show that no decay has taken place during that time. In the four years between erection and preservation 750 pounds of stone chips fell from the obelisk; since preservation, none at all.

"It was feared by some persons that this waterproof compound could not be applied to the obelisk, without serious risk of injury. The trial has been made and no damage at all has been done, for, by a careful method of application, acquired by many years of experience, it was safely accomplished, and I do not think that a single particle of solid sound stone was displaced from the surface of the obelisk, by the application of the heat employed to enable the stone to absorb the compound to an effective depth. There were many witnesses to the correctness of this statement, some of whom watched especially for it. There were even spaces that were hollow beneath that were successfully treated. In some few instances where the pieces were very loose and had a green vegetable growth behind them, as soon as the stove had warmed the stone, the steam came out of the humble but audacious plant-life at the back of the loosened scale, and these pieces we removed.

"I believe the compound penetrated to a depth of half an inch and deeper. The stone certainly absorbed it in considerable quantities, no less than 67¾ pounds having been used. The surface treated—shaft and plinth—is about 220 square yards. An equal surface of brownstone would have taken from 40 to 50 pounds. The work was effectually accomplished, and nothing was spared to insure a satisfactory result."

We are told further that ordinarily one pound of the paraffin compound will cover two to three square yards of surface. The compound penetrates the stone only as far as the melting-heat penetrates. If some of the liquid remains upon the surface, it demonstrates that the pores of the brick or stone are completely filled to the depth reached. Then a reheating causes the absorption of this excess, and leaves the surface clear. By this method, the thickness of the saturated layer is under control. The melting-point of the compound is 140° F. It consists of paraffin, containing creosote dissolved in turpentine, the use of creosote preventing organic growth upon the surface.

TO OVERCOME SLEEPINESS—The first remark on this point made by *American Medicine* (New York) is that "sleepiness should not be overcome as a rule, as it is nature's signal to stop work." But there are times when the worker must go on, sleepy or not, and so the writer, after a word in favor of morning work as against night work, tells the tired toiler how to refresh his weary brain. He says:

"If efforts are continued in spite of fatigue, the quality of the work is poor and the exhaustion inordinate. Students constantly make this error, and do all sorts of things to keep awake to burn the midnight oil, when if they would go to bed and rest, they could accomplish far more in half the time in the morning with little or no fatigue. Yet there are times when sleepiness and fatigue must be overcome without resort to stimulants which injure the judgment. The tired physician with a critical

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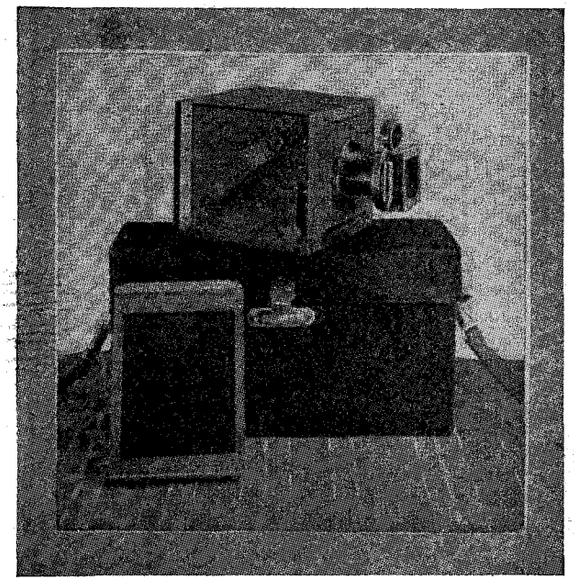
case, for instance, must have his wits about him, and it will aid him vastly to go to an open window every fifteen or thirty minutes to take a dozen or two of deep inspirations of cold air. His exhaustion in the end will be great, but he can make it up later. As a matter of fact, surgeons and others, whose work requires the keenest perceptions, instinctively choose the early morning for their best efforts, reserving the afternoon for 'low-pressure' tasks or recreation. That is, it is far better to so live that we do not need the stimulus of these extraordinary methods of respiration."

A NEW COLOR CAMERA

A NEW process for obtaining photographs in natural colors has been devised by Frederick E. Ives, one of the pioneers in color photography and the developer and perfecter of the half-tone three-color process. This latest color photography involves no new principle; it is the familiar three-color method; but by the use of a specially devised form of



AN EPOCH-MAKING CAMERA.

The Ives camera for photography in three colors, the first one to take negatives from which colored duplicates can be printed, a consummation that inventors have been seeking for years.

camera it is possible to make the three separate color-exposures simultaneously and to print as many duplicates as desired, from the resulting negatives. These are the new and valuable features. Hitherto, color-photographs have been non-reproducible, the result being a single transparency, which could not be duplicated. Mr. Ives's invention is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, June 18), and as this is a consummation that inventors have been seeking for many years, a somewhat detailed and technical description should be given. We read:

"When it is desired to make a set of triple negatives for color photography, a 'trichromatic plate pack,' consisting of three sensitized plates held together as one, is used in the special plate-holder instead of a single plate, and is so disposed in the camera after the plate-holder has been inserted as to produce by one exposure three negatives, representing the three primary colors. The 'plate pack' consists of a red-sensitive and a green-sensitive plate with the sensitive or film surfaces in contact, held between a backing-card and a blue-sensitive plate which is hinged thereto by a strip of gummed paper. When the pack is inserted in the plate-holder the red- and green-sensitive plates are retained by ledges, and are prest in close contact, film against film, by a spring on the lid, but the blue-sensitive plate is made slightly shorter, so that it falls or passes outward between the ledges. When the opaque slide of the plate-holder is withdrawn, in preparing for an exposure, this plate falls outward into the camera, resting on the bottom of the latter in a horizontal position at right angles to the other plates. After this a yellow screen plate is dropt down from the camera roof by means of a lever on the exterior, as shown in the diagram, and the usual compensating screen is placed over the lens tube. Then the exposure is made by means of the lens shutter, which is said to be about as long as that required for an autochrome plate.

"Referring to the diagram, *A* is the lens having a compensating color screen *B* attached to it, which equalizes the exposures for the three images and perfects the color selection. *C* is a hinged transparent yellow glass reflector, and *D* is a light trap. *E* is the dry plate sensitive to the blue rays, lying in a horizontal position, which receives the image reflected downward by the yellow glass reflector *C*. As the lens image passes directly through the reflector *C*, only the green and red rays act on the vertical sensitized plates respectively, *F* and *G*. The film of *F* is in contact with the film of *G*, hence the light acts first on the back side of the film *F*, but some of it passes through the film, and impresses the front side of the film on the red-sensitive plate *G*.

"After exposure the reflector *C* is turned upward in contact with the roof of the camera by a knob on the outside; then the plate *E* is placed in a vertical position against the other plates by means of another lever on the outside (shown in the engraving) and the slide of the plate-holder is inserted.

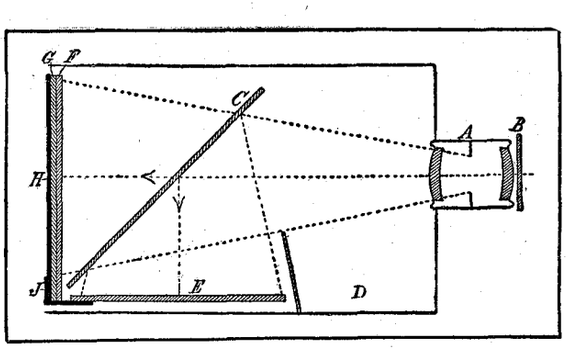
"*H* and *J* represent an opaque backing-card and a flexible hinge attached to the plate *E*, the plate *F* being loose, but held clamped between *H* and *E* when the pack is closed.

"The plate-holder is inserted at the back of the camera under a ground-glass frame held by springs in the usual way. Focusing is done by moving the lens inward or outward through a tube on the front."

Evidently the image on each plate must be exactly the same, except that two of them will be 'reversed,' one by reflection and the other because made through the glass side of the plate. In making positive duplicates it is only necessary to reverse the position of the print from the positive-positioned negatives to make all three positive prints coincide when bound together between two glass plates forming a single transparent colored picture as described farther on. We read:

"The exposed plates are developed by time development as a unit held in a special rack, they being separated open like the leaves of a book in a tank filled with an amidol developer. The resulting negatives show no color, but contain the color record in black and white, and when finished are available at any time for making natural-color transparencies.

"To make the transparent color-prints, the three negatives are placed side by side in a printing-frame. A sheet of collodion bearing a coating of bichromated fish-glue is laid collodion side down on the negatives, the back of the printing-frame put in, and then exposure made to light through the negatives—about one minute in clearest sunlight. The exposed sheet is then removed from the frame, clamped coated side up on a glass, and



PATHS OF THE VARIOUS COLORED RAYS WITHIN THE CAMERA.

developed by washing with water under a tap for a few seconds. This gives three graduated low-relief prints which are perfectly transparent, but they are then cut apart and immersed in separate red, blue, and green dye-baths for a few minutes (the dyes to be furnished in their proper colors), then rinsed off, dried, and superposed in register to make the complete natural-color transparency. The same negatives are available for color-prints on paper, but the processes for making color-prints on paper are not yet nearly so simple and satisfactory as the transparency process."

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ANIMALS IN THE LABORATORY

THE LIGHT thrown by the "new psychology" on the habits and modes of life of animals has been gained very largely by experiments on captured animals. Many outdoor naturalists object to this mode of experimentation on the ground that it can not give us information about natural animal life in the open, any more than observation of a man in the condemned cell in Sing Sing would afford data on the lives and thoughts of the average American. Among these objectors is John Burroughs, the veteran observer of woodland creatures. In an article on "Animal Behavior and the New Psychology," contributed to *McClure's Magazine* (New York, July), Mr. Burroughs, while granting the many valuable and interesting discoveries of the laboratory naturalists, objects to many of their conclusions and especially to their rejection of the old idea of "instinct"—a term which he thinks we shall do well to retain, in fault of a better. He writes:

"I confess that this short cut to animal psychology through the laboratory interests me very little. Laboratory experiments can lead to little more than negative results. They prove what the animal does not know and can not do under artificial conditions, but do they show what it does know and can do under natural conditions?

"I grant that you can prove in your laboratories that animals do not reason—that they have nothing like our mental processes. But the observer in the field and woods, if he exercise any reason of his own, knows this. We see that the caged bird or the caged beast does not reason, because no strength of bar or wall can convince it that it can not escape. It can not be convinced, because it has no faculties that are influenced by evidence. It continues to struggle and to dash itself against the bars, not until it is convinced but until it is exhausted. Then, slowly, a new habit is formed—the cage habit, the habit of submission to bars or tethers. Its inherited habits give place to acquired habits. When we train an animal to do certain 'stunts,' we do not teach it or enlighten it, in any proper sense, but we compel it to form new habits. We work with the animal until it goes through its little trick in the same automatic manner in which its natural instincts were wont to work.

"I do not care to know how a laboratory coon gets his food out of a box that is locked; but I should like to know why he always goes through the motion of washing his food before eating it, rubbing it in the sand or sawdust or straw of his cage, if no water is handy. I should like to know why he is fond of shellfish, and how he secures them, since he is in no sense an aquatic animal. In the laboratory you may easily learn how a mink or a weasel kills a chicken or a rat; but how does it capture a rabbit by fair running in the woods or fields, since the rabbit is so much more fleet of foot? In the laboratory you might see a black snake capture a frog or a mouse; but how does it capture the wild bird or the red squirrel in the woods? It is this interplay of wild life, the relations of one animal with another, and how each species meets and solves its own life problems, that interests us and can afford us the real key to animal behavior."

With very low forms of life, of course, the case is different, as they are almost independent of artificial conditions. Loeb's experiments with the medusæ, ascidians, worms, and mollusks established many things that could have been learned in no other way—his demonstration, for instance, that a certain phase of tropism, response to external stimuli, is the same in both animals and plants. Says Mr. Burroughs:

"His discovery that life can go on without the nervous system, that irritability and conductibility are qualities of protoplasm, and that nature invented and improved the nervous system to secure quicker and better communication between the parts of an organism; the discovery that only 'certain species of animals possess associative memory, and have consciousness, and that it appears in them only after they have reached a certain stage in their ontogenetic development'—that any animal that can be trained, that can learn, possesses this memory; all these things, and many others that Loeb has found out by his laboratory experiments, throw much light on the springs of animal life. It is not an instinct that drives the moth into the flame; it is a tropism—heliotropism. It is not an instinct that makes a bed-bug take refuge in a crack; it is another tropism—stereotropism, the necessity of bringing the body on every side in contact with solid bodies.

"Professor Loeb has shown that neither experience nor volition plays any part in the behavior of bugs and worms; they are machines set going by outward conditions. The warmth of the spring brings about chemical changes in the bodies of caterpillars that set them moving about. Wingless plant-lice, he says, can at any time be made to grow wings by simply lowering the temperature, or by letting the plant upon which they are feeding dry out. The egg-laying mechanism of the blow-fly is set going by certain volatile substances contained in its meat, and this he calls chemotropism. . . . . .

"Loeb is of the opinion that all so-called instincts will ultimately be explained on purely physiological principles, that is, the physical and chemical qualities of protoplasm. When this is done the difference between reflex and instinctive actions will disappear. The actions of both men and beasts will turn out to be reactions to external stimuli. Probably everything in this world has its physics, has its genesis and explanation somehow in matter, from chemical affinity to human passion, from animal instincts to the poetic frenzy. . . . . .

"As a scientist, one can not admit anything mystical or transcendental in nature; while, on the other hand, the final explanation of the least fact is beyond us. We know certain things about chemical affinity, for instance; but what makes chemical affinity? Why are certain substances so crazy to be locked in each other's embrace? Why, that is chemical affinity. But what is chemical affinity? The instinct of migration in birds doubtless has a physiological basis; but whence this basis? How did it come about? The instinct of the male for the female doubtless has a physiological basis, but whence the basis? All instincts have their physics, but are they on that account less instinctive? . . . The career of every species of animal is determined for it when it is born, or before. The beaver does not have to be taught to cut down trees and to build a dam, nor the muskrat to build its house, nor the woodchuck to dig its hole. They come into the world with the tools and the impulses to do these several things. 'Habit,' indeed! So is the ebb and flow of tide a habit; so is the singing of the wind in the treetops a habit; so is sunrise and sunset a habit. But the habit is as old as time and as new as the day."

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AN ADOPTED SON OF YALE.

John Burroughs hailing a friend on the Yale campus after receiving his degree of Doctor of Letters. He argues that laboratory experiments with animals throw little light on their behavior in field and woods.

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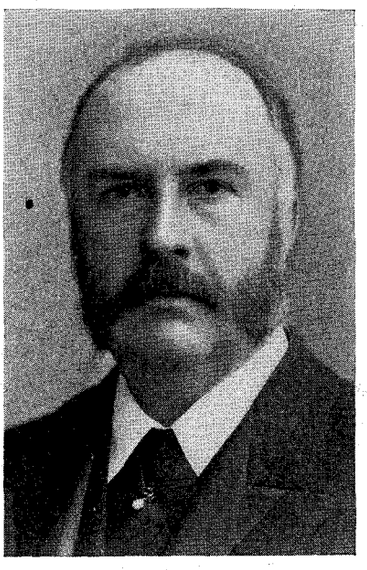
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

JOHN R. MOTT,

In whose view the economy of energy resulting from unification of missionary effort "would be equivalent to doubling the present missionary force."



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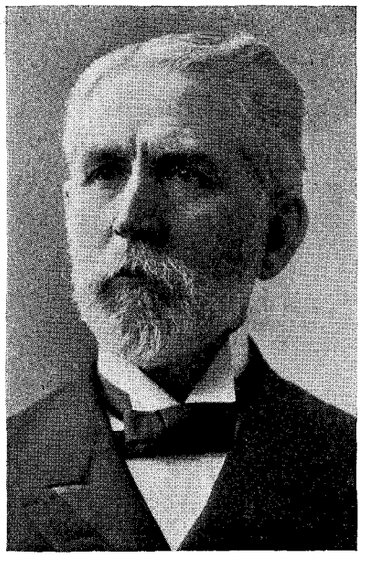
LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH,

The President of the Conference, who dwelt on the need of cooperation in missionary labor and of harmony between missionaries and governments.



REV. JAMES L. BARTON,

Chairman of the committee on "Carrying the Gospel to all the World," who estimates the non-Christian world at one billion or more.

THREE PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE RECENT GREAT WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT EDINBURGH.

CHRISTIANITY'S COUNCIL OF WAR

"SURELY Jesus Christ is Chinese as truly as he is English," observes a correspondent of *The British Congregationalist* (London), as he surveys the activity of Christians of so many nationalities and races in the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh. Similarly, the unity of thought and effort manifested in the great council is a favorite theme of religious papers, many of which regret their inability to convey to their readers a tithe of the interesting and momentous proceedings. The important part played by the American delegates is generally noted by the English religious press, and the eloquence of the address of William J. Bryan seems to have made a notable impression on many.

The need in China and elsewhere for missionaries with medical qualifications; the opportunities and the necessity for widespread efforts in India; the necessity for learning the spiritual inclinations of various races through study of their faiths, and the conflict with Mohammedanism in both Africa and Asia were among the subjects receiving special attention.

In reference to the magnitude of the missionary field, *The Christian*, London, reports that Dr. Barton named the colossal figure of from 1,000,000,000 to 1,200,000,000 as the number of the non-Christian world. The entire missionary force for the evangelization of this vast multitude numbers about 20,000 men and women. "What are these among so many?" Of these some 5,500 are ordained men; "a proportion which would not give two ministers to Edinburgh nor more than twenty-seven to the City of London."

While last year about $25,000,000 was contributed for the work of foreign missions, this sum allots, roughly, about two cents for the conversion of each member of the non-Christian world.

Mr. J. R. Mott, we learn from the same paper, made the statement that unification of missionary effort "would be equivalent to the doubling of the present missionary force." Following this speaker, Dr. George Robson, reviewing the situation in Africa, said that that continent "is at present becoming Mohammedan much more rapidly than Christian." Further, Dr. Robson claimed "that Mohammedan Africa must be Christianized by medical work, whereas in the pagan regions the great influence must be exercised through education."

In India, said the Rev. George Sherwood Eddy, appealing for workers in that field, there are hundreds of students "turning to the missionaries in these days of unrest—willing to be taught, but in very many cases with none to teach." Another speaker said, of the natives of India, that "50,000,000 of these people are asking to be taught the gospel," while the Rev. Dr. Robert Stewart, from the Punjab, showed that "about 8,000 more missionaries are required in India."

Furthermore we read in *The Christian:*

"Missionaries from the islands of the sea were led by the Rev. J. Nettleton, who remarked at the outset that there are now no heathen remaining to be reached among the Fijian people. At the same time, he presented facts which show how serious questions may arise from immigration. The Orientalizing of Polynesia presents an acute problem—no less than 60 per cent. of the crime in Fiji being committed by coolies from British India. The Rev. W. L. Blamire described the islands of the Pacific, as he knew them, as being in the main marked by Sabbath-keeping more generally than Scotland, and by family virtues more marked than in so-called Christian lands."

The same paper, speaking of evangelical work among the Jews, quotes the Rev. William Ewing as declaring that:

"The Jews in Arabia and other lands are entirely uncared for, while in other countries the ground is very imperfectly covered; and it must be remembered that by many nations the picture of Christianity which is presented to Jewish eyes is a very sad travesty of the truth. At the same time, it is a fact that during the last century no fewer than a quarter of a million of Jews were baptized into various branches of the Christian Church. The Rev. Louis Meyer told us that the present is the great

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opportunity among Jews as well as heathen, because—and he illustrated his statement by very striking figures, mainly from the United States—there never before was such a decay of religion among the Jewish people."

Indifference and ancestor-worship were stated by some delegates to be the chief obstacles to the spread of Christianity in China and Manchuria. Idolatry, one speaker said, is dead in Manchuria, and Buddhism and Taoism have lost their influence. In Japan, among the hindrances, is

"the difficulty of persuading a Japanese that veracity and chastity are virtues at all. Then there is the supposed antagonism between Christianity and the Japanese national spirit. But a very great hindrance to the spread of Christianity in Japan is the apparently very limited influence which it has upon the people of Christian lands and the policies of their Governments."

A Japanese delegate said that the mistake had been made of "pushing the doctrinal and controversial side of Christianity. It was Christ, and not doctrines, that appealed to the Japanese." Summing up the results of the conference, *The British Congregationalist* calls attention to the comment of Dr. Coffin, of New York, that "modern civilization itself is probably the greatest hindrance to the gospel to-day"; and the statement of Prof. Michael Sadler that "in Europe there is a great danger of hyperintellectuality leading to moral skepticism." Concluding, this paper says:

"These facts and tendencies all point to the need of focusing the missionary experience of the world, and of centering it upon the home churches. Without a sound evangelical basis at home the missionary superstructure must be insecure, or seek a basis elsewhere. In any case, the more Christians at home realize that the faith which they profess is the salt and light of the world, the more readily will they combine to Christianize that world movement, which is rapidly making neighbors, if not brothers, of every nation upon earth. Probably the conference will issue in some permanent organization charged with this duty; and the thirteen volumes, which will be its chief literary deposit, will fertilize and direct the mind of the churches in quiet but deeply influential ways for many years to come."

A CRITIC OF THE BAR.

Rev. Alva Martin Kerr reminds the lawyers that the sticklers for technicality were "the class which Christ in his day most unreservedly denounced."

CHURCH LESSONS FOR THE BAR

UNTHINKING minds are prone to assume that dogmatism, insistence upon tradition and prerogative, and assertion of infallibility are chargeable to the Church rather than to the bar. However, it appears from an article by the Rev. Alva Martin Kerr in the July *Homiletic Review* that the Church, having profited by the experience of centuries, has learned to cure or minimize these and other faults; and that lawyers and jurists must emulate the reforms already adopted by ecclesiasts to make their profession more truly serviceable to humanity. Both religion and law, says Mr. Kerr, from early times supreme in the affairs of nations and men,

"have frequently made the mistake of believing in their own absolute authority; only to be convinced by experience more or less painful that the people themselves are lord over both the Church and court, with the power and the spirit to insist upon what they believe to be right regardless of any protest from organized ecclesiasticism or legalism. Enforced reformations and readaptations have been many."

At this time even jurists have discovered that the machinery of the courts too often negatives the most conscientious legislation and that the public is losing faith in legal procedure. Yet their efforts toward reform have too often been directed without realization of the fact that it is not simply a revision of forms and methods of procedure that is required, but a change of spirit in our whole legal system. The American bar may well apply four lessons, already learned by the Church at great cost. First:

"More than once the priests and leaders of the Church strove to quiet a growing rebellion in the Church and to throw suspicion on the views of the 'heretics' by assuring the masses that religion is far too profound and sacred for any but the priesthood to understand. But the people have spurned such subterfuge and insisted on an open Bible and its reasonable interpretation.

"To-day the lawyers tell us that the law is too abstruse and finely balanced for the lay mind to understand. With grave apprehension our legalists see the inclination of the people to take things in their own hands, fearing that our whole system of jurisprudence will be utterly ruined by the blundering of unskilled workmen. Their fears are well founded. Every day complicated decisions and reversals of rulings amply prove that the legal processes in vogue are too much for trained legal minds. It is freely admitted that the laymen can not comprehend them. But the people can and do understand justice, law-abiding equity. They can not reason in fine-spun distinctions, but they can see results, and they demand that these shall be satisfactory."

The "unreasoning masses" rightly hold the courts responsible for plain miscarriages of justice. To them,

"the only essentials are, reason, right, conviction of the guilty; and they are becoming convinced that these can not be assured by the present antiquated machinery. And no plea of the sanctity of the courts and the profundity of the law will avail to keep the people's hands off, if better results are not speedily forthcoming."

Secondly, says Mr. Kerr, at one time religionists maintained that the inherent sanctity of the Church or priesthood was not vitiated by any act of the organization or its priests. Men of unspeakable lives administered holy ordinances. But the masses at last protested. And in the same spirit they now refuse to believe "that our courts can sustain law and render justice if they are presided over by men who themselves are unjust and who have taught men and corporations how to be lawless with impunity."

There can be no respect for courts or judicial officers who are unworthy. We have judges with "an obsession for proper procedure instead of a passion for right and justice"; and we have lawyers who become legislators and judges after attaining prominence through their ingenuity in inventing unpunishable ways for men and corporations to break laws. Then, "is it any wonder that the people are skeptical of such men and their proceedings?" Drawing his parallel, Mr. Kerr continues:

"A like condition in the Church would absolutely destroy it. The legal fraternity needs a reformation and a Luther to lead it.

"The sanctity of the Church inheres not in the Church, but in the purity with which the Church is maintained and the Christian character which it produces. Even so the sanctity of the court inheres not in the office itself, but in the sincerity with which its function is fulfilled and the justice which it secures. For such sincerity and justice the people will always have the deepest respect. The legal fraternity itself holds the power to correct any abuses which have threatened the honor of the courts."

Thirdly, "again and again the Church has been forced to surrender the letter in order that it may have the spirit." Yet the

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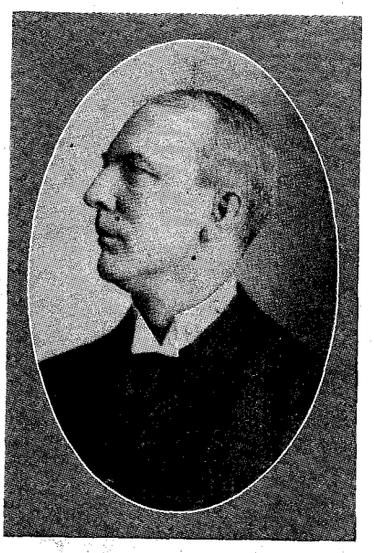
manner in which our wisest lawyers and most august judges quibble over trivial technicalities, losing sight of both the salient questions and the evidence, displays the very "attitude of the ritualist who sees in worship the end of religion, who sees in law the end of government." The academic sticklers for the technicalities of law were "the class which Christ in his day most unreservedly denounced."

In the fourth place, the Church is gradually adopting a new method of Biblical interpretation. "The literalist, with his word-definitions of which the author may never have dreamed, and the dogmatist, with his short proof-texts garbled here and there without recognition of their orignal context and purpose, soon will be of the past." They are being displaced by the scholar who carefully studies "the whole of passages and books in an earnest attempt to find out the real idea and intent of the author." Yet the courts, by playing upon definitions of a single word, will defeat the plain intent of a long enactment. "It is by this 'word-method,' if it may be so called, that many of the most open violations of law have secured immunity."

The legislature passes a law; the courts so construe a word or phrase of the enactment as to defeat the intent of the law; the innocent public pays the bill.



ONE WHO CHEERS THE HOPELESS.

As manager of the Parting-of-the-Ways Home, R. H. McBride has redeemed many discharged prisoners.

GIVING MEN A FRESH START

EVERY DAY some thirty men are discharged from the Chicago House of Correction, popularly known as the "Bridewell," having served varying sentences for offenses ranging all the way from assault with intent to kill to the most trifling misdemeanor. Of these perhaps half, becoming discouraged and reckless, will find their way back to the prison. The efforts that are being made to keep these discouraged ones from becoming habitual offenders are described in an article by Bruce Barton in *The Interior*, Chicago, on "The Parting-of-the-Ways Home," an institution characterized by the writer in his title as "Chicago's 'New-Man' Factory."

To illustrate the work of this unpretentious refuge, Mr. Barton takes a typical case—that of a man whom he calls "A. S. Jenson," discharged from prison in the bitterness of December weather after having served the last of several sentences, penniless, ill-clad, hopeless in the recollection of the repeated failure of attempts to obtain honest employment. Instinctively feeling in his pocket for a coin to buy a drink, he draws out a card placed there by the prison superintendent, introducing him to "R. H. McBride, manager of the Parting-of-the-Ways Home." He pictures the home with disgust and dread as "a huge, barn-like dormitory with a stern-faced disciplinarian in charge." Yet it means a couple of meals and there is no other place for him. So he goes there:

"To his surprize no one asked him a question as he pushed through the door and hung up his hat. Instead McBride rose from the table where the men were eating and motioned him to a place that seemed to have been prepared for him. Afterward Jenson found that Superintendent Whitman had telephoned over from the Bridewell so that the place should be set and waiting. As he ate he glanced about the room in search of the familiar signs of the charitable institution—the printed rules and card catalog and all of that—but they were not in evidence. Even the customary smell of disinfectant was absent, and Jenson finished his meal in a sort of a daze, wondering what kind of institution this could be. After the others had gone McBride pulled up to him, and almost before Jenson knew it the whole story was out—how he had been an expert telegrapher until drink got him, how he had been pitched from the saloons to the jail and back to the saloons so often that it seemed as tho for him the whole game was up. When he had finished at last, and settled himself back for the customary moral discourse, no one in the world knew so much about him as McBride. No one before had ever cared to know.

"'Al,' said McBride, 'you have got to get over this idea that you're all in. You aren't. You can handle a key again. I know you can; and what's more, I'm going to get you a job.'"

Jenson is thankful, but incredulous; he has experienced too many rebuffs. But McBride visits the telegraph superintendent at a big railroad office, gets his consent to give the man a hearing, and sends Jenson on, fitted out in clothes contributed by other inmates of the home—for the doctrine of mutual help is taught there by practical example. To cut the story short, he returns to gladden his comrades with the news that he has received an appointment at $75 a month and is off for Iowa the same night:

"Now the best of this story is that it is true, and many documents might be appended in support of that fact, letters from Jenson, and money-orders that he has sent to repay the home for the expense incurred for him. Al is one of 355 men who in the last six months have passed through Chicago's new-man factory, which takes its raw material from the city prison and turns out a finished product of men."

Mr. McBride, who had been holding regular Sunday services in Harrison Street police station, "that wickedest jail in the country," was about to leave Chicago, discouraged and "broke," when a letter from Judge Cleland—"a curious, unsatisfied sort of judge who does not believe that whatever is is right"—showed him where his work lay. Mr. McBride, Judge Cleland, and John L. Whitman rented a three-story building on the south side of the city and began operations in a quiet way:

"There are twenty-five separate bedrooms in the building, and each room has a clean, white bed. There is no huge dormitory, no machine-made philanthropy. The difference between other things of the sort and this is the difference between an institution and a home. The fellows who come in at the door are not *numbers*, nor *cases*, but *men*. Men of every trade and profession have come, selected carefully by Mr. Whitman as being most worthy of the chance.

"There have been physicians and newspaper men, as well as carpenters and plumbers, and a host of common laborers—all broken-spirited, and surprized that there is any one in the world to care whether they sink or swim, and all responding in an almost miraculous fashion to the effort expended in their behalf. Ten per cent. of the men have reestablished their connection with the Church; only 15 per cent. are unaccounted for, and it is by no means certain that all of those have failed."

"Old Charlie," a most regular offender, has been rearrested and sent to the Bridewell about 300 times. "He is society's confession of failure," yet might have been saved for useful citizenship by brotherly, direct methods such as those of the Parting-of-the-Ways Home, which could be run two years with the money which it has cost the city of Chicago to arrest and imprison Charlie.

"It costs the city of Chicago about $6.50 to arrest a man and shut him up. With that amount the city breaks up his family, tears away his reputation, and leaves him at the end dizzy and naked, to get on his feet the best way he can. For $6 the home undertakes to undo all of this and reestablish him in useful service to the world."

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LETTERS AND ART

THE MAKING OF A SCULPTOR

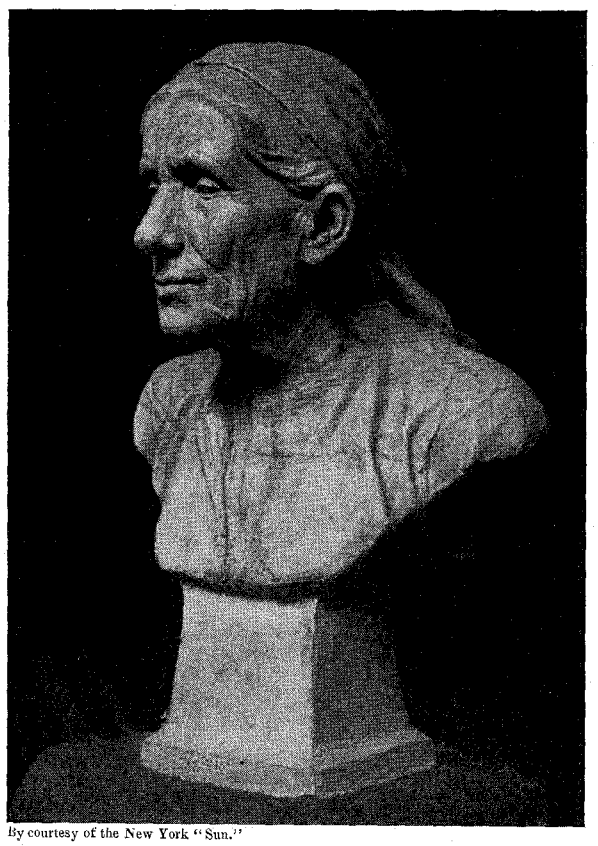
TO HAVE modeled a bust that could not only win a medal at the St. Louis Exposition, but could also draw from the late Augustus St. Gaudens the simple praise, "I like it very much," is an achievement of which any boy of fifteen might well be proud. And that this early success was the reward of an Italian-born boy, reared in America, is regarded as another hopeful indication of what may be accomplished in art by the children of the Old World transplanted into the New.

Victor Salvatore, now a member of the little artist colony in Macdougal Alley, New York, was brought to this country as an infant from Azzo in Southern Italy. Of his early education and career we read in the New York *Sun*:

"His father was a carpenter and the boy first learned to draw and model from watching his father at his work-bench turning out moldings. Later he went to a public school in the Little Italy quarter and spent most of his leisure time in drawing and modeling, first in putty and presently in clay.

"In this work the boy's grandmother took much interest, so the boy used her for his first model. This was at the age of fourteen.

"One day the family physician, Dr. A. Burkelman, got a glimpse of this work. He was so imprest with the boy's portraits of the old grandmother that he took an interest in the lad and advised his father to let him study art. To help the good work along Dr. Burkelman encouraged the boy to build himself a diminutive studio in the rear yard of Dr. Burkelman's house



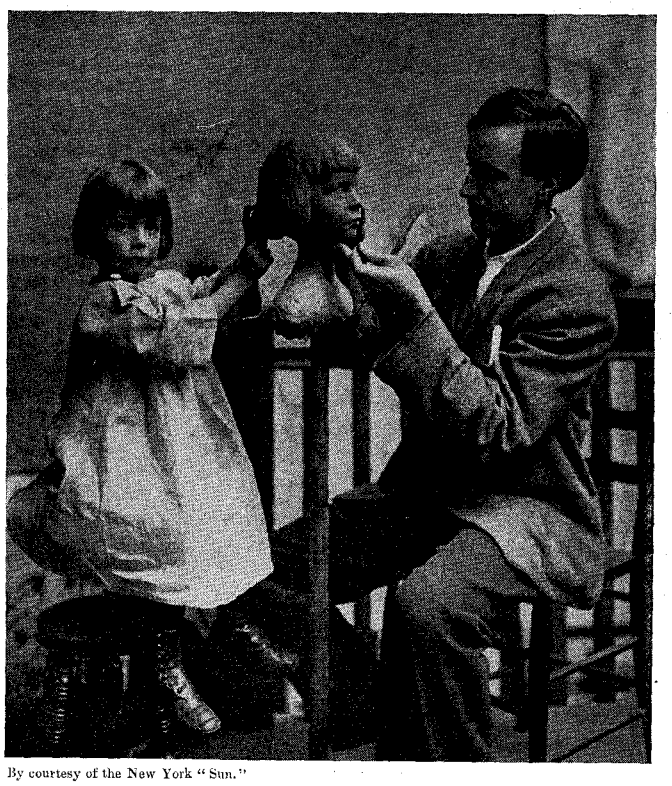
By courtesy of the New York "Sun."

A BOY ARTIST'S FIRST TRIUMPH.

At the age of fifteen, Victor Salvatore modeled this bust of his grandmother which won a medal at the St. Louis Exhibition and the praise of Augustus St. Gaudens.

near Washington Square. The new studio, when finished with the help of Victor's father, was five by eight feet."

It was in this tiny studio that the young artist finished the clay bust of his grandmother that won the World's Fair prize and the congratulations and praise of St. Gaudens. But, unspoiled by early success, he did not attempt the too daring and ambitious essays in the fields of allegorical and classical sculpture that have so often proved the artistic and financial ruin of other youthful aspirants for fame. He contented himself with filling the modest commissions given him by Dr. Burkelman, his landlord, physician, adviser, and patron, choosing his models



By courtesy of the New York "Sun."

SCULPTORS SHOULD BEGIN EARLY.

Having turned out one of his finest pieces of work when fourteen, Victor Salvatore thinks that age too late to commence modeling and has organized a class for children from eight upward.

from the people around him. Thus, his next work for exhibition was the portrait bust of an old man, a friend of the family, who was in the habit of visiting his studio. Then he turned to the more difficult work of modeling children's portraits. Meeting with gratifying success in this field, he advanced to portrait busts of adults. This summer he will work on a bust of Joseph B. Thomas, Jr., and a design for a polo cup in a studio on the estate of Mr. Thomas at Newport.

Yet Salvatore, still a student, is at the same time a teacher of those who had perhaps even fewer early advantages than himself. *The Sun* says further:

"The young sculptor is conducting two widely different classes for the propagation of art. One is a kind of cooperative studio work with other sculptors or students of sculpture, such as Deming, the sculptor and painter of Indians and wild animals; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, A. P. Proctor, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis.

"Mr. Salvatore's other class is of a very different kind. This is a free school of modeling for Italian children. Mr. Salvatore thinks that most artists are handicapped by beginning their actual work of modeling at too advanced an age. Having turned out one of his finest pieces of work at the age of fourteen, he feels that he is justified in declaring that the usual age of fifteen for beginning modeling is altogether too late. Accordingly, with the approval of the board of managers of the Italian Home Garden Settlement, he has organized a modeling class for children from eight upward. In this class, as conducted by him, the youngest children are allowed simply to play with liberal chunks of modeling wax, plastoline, and plastic clay. As soon as they show aptitude they are encouraged to copy easy designs."

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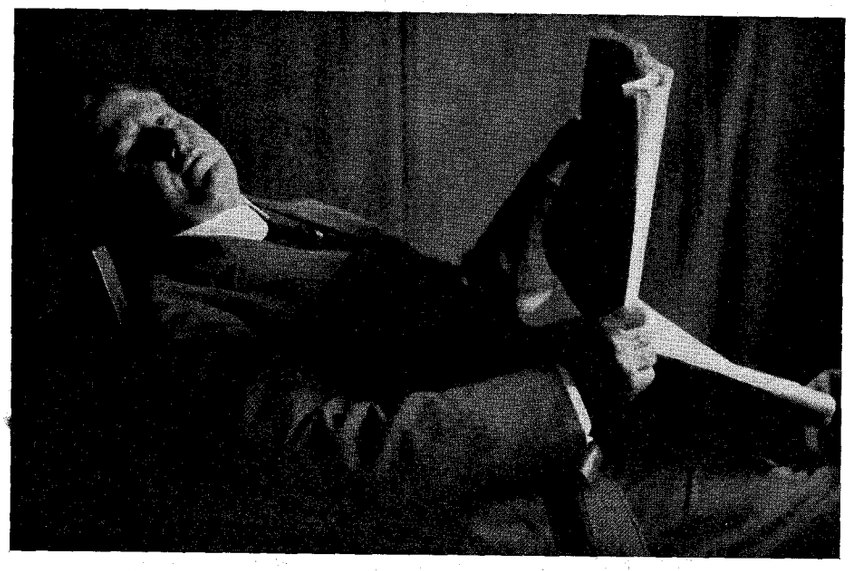
A BOOK THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

SINCE the death of that writer of romantic yet strikingly human stories whom the world knows as "O. Henry," there have appeared in print many instances illustrative both of his humor and of his close touch with life in many phases. And now *The Bookman* for July publishes an unfinished letter in which William Sidney Porter, to allow the writer his true name, attempted to give the spirit of a projected novel which might have been even more a "human document" than the best of his finished stories.

This fragmentary letter about a story that will never be told



"ABOUT THE ONLY CHANCE FOR THE TRUTH TO BE TOLD IS IN FICTION."

In conveying the idea of a novel just begun at the time of his death, O. Henry wrote, "I do not remember ever having read an autobiography, biography, or a piece of fiction that told the TRUTH."

—a letter expressing a peculiarly genuine and unconventional author's idea of what a novel should be—is given as follows:

"My idea is to write the story of a man—an individual, not a type—but a man who, at the same time, I want to represent a 'human-nature type,' if such a person could exist. The story will teach no lesson, inculcate no moral, advance no theory.

"I want it to be something that it won't or can't be—but as near as I can make it—the TRUE record of a man's thoughts, his description of his mischances and adventures, his TRUE opinions of life as he has seen it, and his *absolutely honest* deductions, comments, and views upon the different phases of life that he passes through.

"I do not remember ever having read an autobiography, a biography, or a piece of fiction that told the TRUTH. Of course, I have read stuff such as Rousseau and Zola and George Moore, and various memoirs that were supposed to be window-panes in their respective breasts; but, mostly, all of them were either liars, actors, or posers. (Of course, I'm not trying to belittle the greatness of their literary expression.)

"All of us have to be prevaricators, hypocrites, and liars every day of our lives; otherwise the social structure would fall into pieces the first day. We must act in one another's presence just as we must wear clothes. It is for the best.

"The trouble about writing the truth has been that the writers have kept in their minds one or another or all of three thoughts that made a handicap—they were trying either to do a piece of immortal literature, or to shock the public, or to please editors. Some of them succeeded in all three, but they did not write the *truth*. Most autobiographies are insincere from beginning to end, and about the only chance for the truth to be told is in fiction.

"It is well understood that 'all the truth' can not be told in print—but how about 'nothing but the truth?' That's what I want to do.

"I want the man who is telling the story to tell it—not as he would to a reading public or to a confessor—but something in this way. Suppose he were marooned on an island in mid-ocean with no hope of ever being rescued; and, in order to pass away some of the time, he should tell a story *to himself*, embodying his adventure and experiences and opinions. Having a certain respect for himself (let us hope) he would leave out the 'realism' that he would have no chance of selling in the market; he would omit the lies and self-conscious poses, and would turn out to his one auditor something real and true.

"So, as truth is not to be found in history, autobiography, press reports (nor at the bottom of an H. G. Wells), let us hope that fiction may be the means of bringing out a few grains of it.

"The 'hero' of the story will be a man born and 'raised' in a somnolent little Southern town. His education is about a common-school one, but he learns afterward from reading and life. I'm going to try to give him a 'style' in narrative and speech—the best I've got in the shop. I'm going to take him through all the main phases of life—wild adventure, city, society, something of the 'under world,' and among many characteristic planes of the phases. I want him to acquire all the sophistication that experience can give him, and always preserve his individual honest *human* view and have him tell the *truth* about everything.

"It is time to say now, that by the 'truth' I don't mean the objectionable stuff that so often masquerades under the name. I mean true opinions, a true estimate of all things as they seem to the 'hero.' If you find a word or a suggestive line or sentence in any of my copy, you cut it out and deduct it from the royalties.

"I want this man to be a man of natural intelligence, of individual character, absolutely open and broad-minded; and show how the Creator of the earth has got him in a rat-trap—put him here 'willy nilly' (you know the Omar verse); and then I want to show what he does about it. There is always the eternal question from the primal source—'What are you going to do about it?'

"Please don't think for the half of a moment that the story is going to be anything of an autobiography. I have a distinct character in my mind for the part, and he does not at all——"

Of this projected novel, *The Bookman* understands, O. Henry left just eight pages in manuscript.

ANOTHER REMBRANDT FOR AMERICA

ONE MORE occasion for transatlantic moralizings upon the conquest of Art by Dollars, has been furnished by the recent purchase of "The Polish Rider," which many consider Rembrandt's greatest painting, by Henry Clay Frick, the Pittsburg millionaire. The painting had been for about one hundred years in the possession of the family of Prince Tarnowsky, guarded by a price which kept picture-dealers at a distance. Of this masterpiece the London *Sphere* says that "with the possible exception of 'The Mill,' belonging to Lord Lansdowne, it is considered to be the greatest of all Rembrandt's pictures, and at the Rembrandt Exhibition in 1906 was generally accepted as the most perfect expression of the artist's genius."

The painting, listed as "Portrait of a Young Polish Cavalier of the Lyowski Regiment," is thus described in Dr. Bode's completed catalog of Rembrandt's works:

"A young patrician horseman advances toward the right in a hilly landscape on a light gray horse, which bears a panther skin for a saddle-cloth, and turns his handsome, beardless face to the spectator. He wears a long light yellow tunic closely fastened at the top with a number of blue buttons, tight red breeches, yellow boots, and a red cap with a wide border of fur. In his right hand, which is prest against his side, he holds a mace; at his right side hang an Oriental leather quiver and a

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bow; on the other side a long sword. The reins are of red Russian leather; a fox's brush dangles from the horse's neck. In the background is a large fortress on a high mountain; on the left at the foot of the mountain a waterfall is distinguishable; to the right a lake with buildings on the shores and a watch-fire."

The painting, we learn further from *The Sphere*, has been on exhibition at the Carfax Galleries in London pending its shipment to America.

AMERICAN LACK OF LEARNING

WHILE the question "Does a college education pay?" has generally been answered in the negative only by men famous for having made other things pay, it has been left for John Jay Chapman, lawyer, uncompromising political reformer, scholar, and essayist of international reputation, to convict American education of the serious offense of failing to educate. In the July *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. Chapman thus metaphorically presents our national want of learning and our inability to comprehend either the inwardness or worth of true education:

"I would liken America to a just-grown young man of good impulses who has lacked early advantages. He feels that cultivation belongs to him; and yet he can not catch it nor hold it. He feels the impulse of expression, and yet he can neither read nor write. He feels that he is fitted for general society; and yet he has no current ideas or conversation. And, of course—I say it with regret, but it is a part of the situation—of course, he is heady and proud of himself."

We have neglected or rejected tradition and the artistic and intellectual triumphs of the past, asserts Mr. Chapman, unmindful of all that centuries of the best human thought can teach us; forgetting that we are the heirs of all the ages; oblivious of the fact that "all teaching is merely a way of acquainting the learner with the body of existing tradition." We have surrendered all to business and science, and seek only that which can create wealth and promote physical well-being. We have commercialized our universities, demanding of them only that they shall teach our young men how to "get on in the world."

The sudden creation of wealth which marked the nineteenth century, whatever its benefits, caused the disappearance of the old order with all its experience, charm, and refinement:

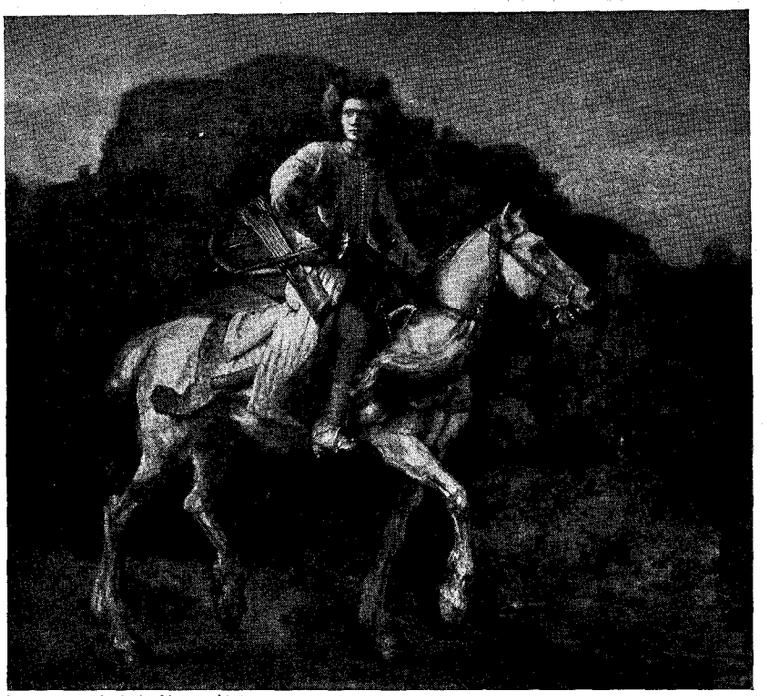
"In its place we have a crude world, indifferent to everything except physical well-being. In the place of the fine arts and the crafts, we have business and science. Business is, of course, devoted to the increase of physical well-being; and science is, in all except its highest reaches of thought, a mere extension of business.

"Science is the theory of world business, race business, cosmic business. Science saves lives and dominates the air and the sea, science does a hundred wonders, and all of us are incredibly in debt to science, and we should not be ungrateful. But science does not express spiritual truth. It neither sings nor jokes, it neither prays nor rejoices, it neither loves nor hates. It respects only its own language and its own habits of thought, and puts trust only in what is in its own shop window."

Without minimizing the real importance of science, Mr. Chapman objects to the assumption of science that its ever-shifting field comprizes everything worth knowing. "I do not," he writes, "undervalue the accomplishments of science; but I deprecate the contempt which science expresses for anything that does not happen to be called science." Science has a complex language of its own; why, then, must science trample upon the languages of the fine arts, of religion, of philosophy, so important to humanity? These languages science can neither translate nor expound, therefore science should accept them:

"There are, then, in the modern world these two influences which are hostile to education—the influence of business and the influence of science. In Europe these influences are qualified by the vigor of the old learning. In America they dominate remorselessly, and make the path of education doubly hard. Consider how they meet us in ordinary social life. We have all heard men bemoan the time they have spent over Latin and Greek, on the ground that these studies did not fit them for business—as if a thing must be worth less if it can be neither eaten nor drunk. It is hard to explain the value of education to men who have forgotten the meaning of education: its symbols convey nothing to them. . . . . .

"When Darwin confest that poetry had no meaning for him, and that nothing significant was left to him in the whole artistic life of the past, he did not know how many of his brethren his words were destined to describe."



Photograph by the Berlin Photographic Co.

A NOBLE PAINTING THAT AMERICA WILL SEE.

At the Rembrandt Exhibition in 1906, "The Polish Rider," recently purchased by H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, "was generally accepted as the most perfect exhibition of the artist's genius." It represents a young patrician of the old Kingdom of Poland.

In defense of the much-decried classics as a feature of modern education Mr. Chapman says:

"Drop the classics from education? Ask rather, Why not drop education? for the classics are education. We can not draw a line and say, 'Here we start.' The facts are the other way. We started long ago, and our very life depends upon keeping alive all that we have thought and felt during our history. If the continuity is taken from us, we shall relapse."

Our standards of education are far below those of Europe. "Our art, our historical knowledge, our music and general conversation show a stiffness and lack of exuberance, a lack of vitality and of unconscious force—the faults of beginners in all walks of life." That the art in which we most excel is architecture, is due to "severe and conscientious study of the monuments of art, through humble, old-fashioned training." Yet Mr. Chapman does not recommend "subservience to Europe, but subservience to intellect."

Literature thrives most through the mental conquest of the great literature of other years—the heirship of intellect:

"We think of Shakespeare as of a lightly-lettered person; but

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he was ransacking books all day to find plots and language for his plays. He reeks with mythology; he swims in classical metaphor; and, if he knew the Latin poets only in translation, he knew them with that famished intensity of interest which can draw the meaning through the walls of a bad text. Deprive Shakespeare of his sources, and he could not have been Shakespeare."

But with us, our very text-books are unlearned:

"Open almost any primary text-book or school-book in America, and you will, on almost every page of it, find inelegancies of usage, roughnesses, inaccuracies, and occasional errors of grammar. The book has been written by an incompetent hand. Now, what has the writer lacked? Is it grammar? Is it acquaintance with English literature, with good models, with the Bible, with history? It is all these things, and more. No schoolroom teaching can make a man write good English. No school-teaching ever made an educated man, or a man who could write a good primary text-book. It requires a home of early culture, supplemented by the whole curriculum of scholarship and university training. Nothing but this great engine will produce that little book."

Mr. Chapman has a fine contempt for modern "peptonized text-books" and "learning made easy." Books providing "easy reading on great subjects" contain "a subtle perversion of education." For "learning is not easy, but hard; culture is severe. The steps to Parnassus are steep and terribly arduous. This truth is often forgotten among us." We must familiarize ourselves with the great thinkers of the world at first hand, "whether their mode of thought be music or marble or canvas or language."

Our universities have been turning into business agencies. They are obliged to teach things that pay:

"To be sure, the whole of past history can not be swept away in a day, and we have not wholly discarded a certain conventional and rhetorical reverence for learning. A dash and varnish of education are thought to be desirable—the wash that is growing every year more thin."

Mr. Chapman boldly casts aside all idea that true education is likely to advantage a man, commercially. It must be sought, if at all, for those benefits that only he that desires it can understand:

"Now, the truth is that the higher education does not advance a man's personal influence except under special circumstances. What it gives a man is the power of expression; but the ability to express himself has kept many a man poor. Let no one imagine that society is likely to reward him for self-expression in any walk of life. He is much more likely to be punished for it. The question of a man's success in life depends upon society at large. The more highly an age is educated, the more highly it rewards education in the individual. In an age of indifference to learning, the educated man is at a disadvantage. Thus the thesis that education advances self-interest—that thesis upon which many of our colleges are now being conducted—is substantially false. The little scraps and snatches of true education which a man now gets at college often embarrass his career. Our people are finding this out year by year; and as they do so, they naturally throw the whole conception of the higher education overboard. If education is to break down as a commercial asset, what excuse have they for retaining it at all? They will force the colleges to live up to the advertisements, and to furnish the kind of education that pays its way. It is clear that if the colleges persist in the utilitarian view, the higher learning will disappear. It has been disappearing very rapidly, and can be restored only through the birth of a new spirit and of a new philosophic attitude in our university life."

Yet, in the face of these symptoms, Mr. Chapman thus voices a hope for our intellectual salvation:

"I believe that to-day there is a spirit of learning abroad in America—here and there, in the young—the old insatiable passion. I feel as if men were arising—most of them still handicapped by the lack of early training—to whom life has no meaning except as a search for the truth. This exalted famine of the young scholar is the hope of the world. It is religion and art and science in the chrysalis."

GERMAN SCHOOLS NEGLECTING GERMAN

WE FREQUENTLY hear that the American collegian does not learn how to write English. From Germany now comes the parallel charge that, notwithstanding the praise that has been heaped upon the German school system, the German student is rarely taught the proper use of his mother tongue. The school system of Germany has recently been severely criticized by German professors—Sprengel, Pringsheim, and others; and in the *Süddeutsche Monatshefte* for June, Joseph Hofmiller, a well-known philologist, arraigns modern German teaching for being antiquated, absurdly scholastic, and neglecting to train the student either in writing his own language or in modern methods of thought.

The German language, we learn, is the most neglected of all studies. During the nine years of his school life, from grammar-school through the high school, the student is taught little of German language or literature. Obsolete classicism is the rule. The schedule of hours a week devoted severally to German, Latin, and Greek in most schools is given as follows:

Grades	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
German	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	} Hours per week.
Latin	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	
Greek	–	–	–	6	6	6	6	6	6	

Students who do not attend the classical-language course have an extra German recitation each week. Tho the examination in German composition is the test by which candidates pass or fail, the rules of composition which the students are taught to observe are ridiculously artificial. Says the writer:

"No adult, excepting perhaps some inferior preacher utterly devoid of imagination, would ever indite anything like a 'German composition' with its introduction, transition, main theme, and subdivisions: A, B, C, a, b, c, 1, 2, 3, transition and conclusion. The German composition has been characterized by Professor Pringsheim as made up of a heap of linguistic and historical information, learned by rote and treated according to the accepted recipe, with the addition of classical quotations, moral platitudes, and patriotic phrases."

Instead of what the American schoolboy would call "live subjects," classical themes are put first. Of the themes given out last year in the seventh grade, that is, to children between seventeen and eighteen years old, the author says that, out of nine subjects, six read as follows:

1. "Why did Livy consider the first Punic war the most memorable?"
2. "Why did Anchises consider Crete as the Trojans' promised land?"
3. "Describe Ithaca from the 'Odyssey,' Books XII. and XIV."
4. "How did Hannibal cheer his soldiers during the crossing of the Alps?"
5. "Why were the Romans defeated at the Trebia?"
6. "Describe the pleasures of old age from Cicero's 'Cato Major.'"

In other grades and other schools the majority of subjects assigned for treatment were from the Greek and Latin classics and from ancient history. Students were required to discuss "Hector as a man and a hero"; "Agamemnon's sins and penance"; "Orpheus and Eurydice." They were told to "give a synopsis and appreciation of the first ode of Horace"; to "compare Augustus with Constantine"; to tell "the story of Catiline according to Sallust."

Denouncing the indifference toward the teaching of German language and literature persistently manifested by the school authorities, the writer recalls that at the last congress of German philologists and teachers, "during which all branches of pedagogy were discust in detail, the one branch which was omitted—whether through carelessness or because it was considered irrelevant—was German."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Earland, Ada. Ruskin and His Circle. Illustrated. Pp. 332. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This book should please not only Ruskin students but any who are interested in the men and women of the nineteenth century, famous either in art or literature. It is divided into three parts: first, Ruskin's youth and home life, with all the forces and environment that laid the foundation for his enigmatical and contradictory characteristics; second, his life as influenced by Turner, Millais, Holman, Hunt, Burne-Jones, D. G. Rossetti, Coventry Patmore, Carlyle, Dr. John Brown, and the Brownings; third, an estimate of his character and greatness deduced from his own writings.

Ruskin's subservience to his parents tinged his whole life. In spite of his disappointments in affairs of the heart, the young genius kept his high ideal of woman and the home.—"Home is the place of Peace; the shelter, not only from all injury but from all terror, doubt, and division." He was almost a spendthrift in his generosity to others, but did not believe in waste. "There is no wealth but life." The "Master" had very definite ideas and strong prejudices. His writings foreshadow many of the great movements of later days and prove that he thought deeply in regard to problems of socialism, education, woman's extended influence, and the abuses of the trusts.

Eggleston, George Cary. The History of the Confederate War, Its Causes and Its Conduct. A Narrative and Critical History. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 433–369. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $4 net.

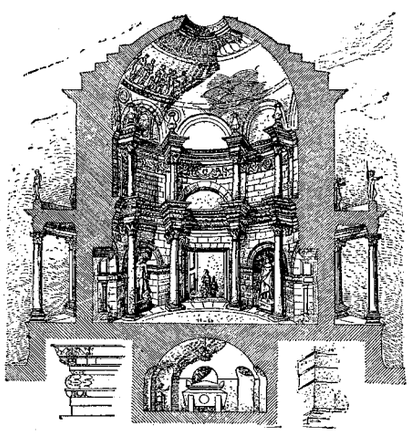
Mr. Eggleston comes of Virginia stock, spent his early life in Indiana, removed to Virginia just before the Civil War broke out, enlisted in the Confederate service, served throughout that conflict, and then came to New York, where, for the many years that have since elapsed, he has laboriously pursued his vocations as journalist and author. It is only a few weeks since he published an extremely interesting volume of personal recollections. Readers familiar only with his many works of fiction must have been charmed to learn in that work how varied had been his life. Readers of those novels must have seen that no man could have written them who had not seen actual service on the Southern side in the Civil War.

In the present work, in which Mr. Eggleston has chosen to describe the great conflict as a "Confederate," rather than a civil, war, he has not given his readers reminiscences but an actual history. One nowhere perceives that personal experience is the basis of the story he tells. Personal experience inevitably helped him in his preparations for it, but the work stands quite detached from that experience. It is not a history of the Civil War from the Confederate side, as one might assume, partizanship being completely absent from it. One discovers that Mr. Eggleston's whole life since the war closed must have been given in leisure moments to a study of this subject. Not otherwise could he have produced two volumes so lucid, dispassionate, and informing.

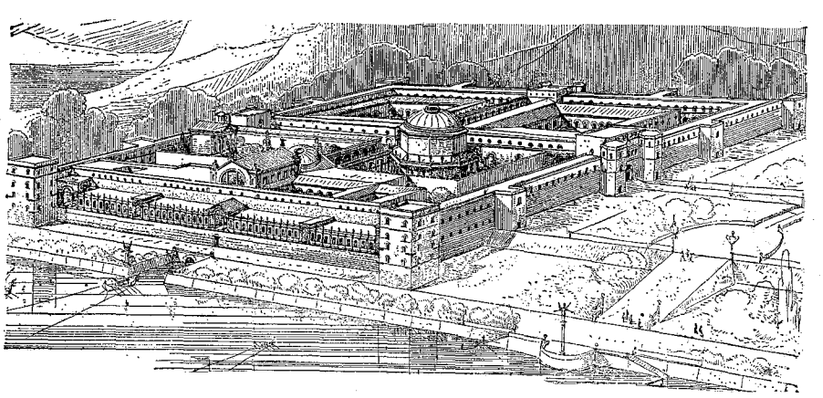
One point brought out by him with excellent clearness is the disadvantage under which the South labored as to sources of supply. Being an agricultural region almost exclusively, the gravest kind of problems constantly confronted the South in the matter of the simple necessities of food, clothing, firearms, and ammunition. The full story of the means by which those disadvantages were met has never yet been told—perhaps never can be adequately told. Some day, however, there will be written a fine book on the economic side of the Southern struggle. Mr. Eggleston himself might write such a book, could anything tempt him from his present retirement at Lake George to a task calling for so much careful research.

Erskine, John. Leading American Novelists. 8vo, pp. 378. Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

The leading American novelists, according to Professor Erskine, are six in number. The portraits of these leaders are given with a biography and a brief critical estimate. We suppose that Charles Brockden Brown is placed at the head of the list merely for the sake of historic completeness. But, if the Professor has begun at the fountain-head, he has not quite noted the course of the stream. Cooper, Hawthorne, William Gilmore Simms, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Bret Harte are not all the leading novelists. Some of them, it would be absurd to say, lead Howells, Marion Crawford, and Henry James. Of Brown this author says, "story-telling only happened to be one of his experiments." But it was no experiment with the unmentioned authors we have named above. This feature of the work is its worst omission. The critical portion is stereotyped and thin. People may want to know the personal history of a novelist, but prefer to use their own judgment about his stories. Unless, indeed, they belong to that unhappy class who wish to learn from a specialist in literature what opinions they ought to hold on any literary subject.



CHAPEL AT SPALATO IN WHICH DIOCLETIAN WAS BURIED.



DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE AT SPALATO RESTORED.

Feuchtersleben, Ernest von. Health and Suggestion: The Dietetics of the Mind. Translated and Edited by Ludwig Lewisohn, M. A. 12mo, pp. 168. New York: B. W. Hueboch.

This little volume, up-to-date in title, and essentially so in contents, nevertheless is the product of a good generation ago. It was written at a time when all the current interest in psychotherapeutics was unknown. And yet, how familiar, and how pertinent to our own day, are the words of the author's introduction! "Our time is swift, stormy, and frivolous. Hence, to direct attention from the discouraging life of the present, from the still more discouraging spectacle of a literature wavering amid a thousand meaningless tendencies, to the calm regions of the inner man, the contemplation of ourselves—this is to render a genuine service to the public mind." And this is what the author does, through a series of chapters on "The Power of Spirit," "Beauty and Health," "Imagination," "The Will," "Reason and Culture," "Temperament and Passion," "The Emotions," "The Law of Contrast," "Hypochondria," and "Truth and Nature." The book lacks the correct scientific perspective that more exact knowledge of neurology and psychology has given our generation. But the author was a scientist in his day, and, better still, a prophet for all days. He had grasped the truth that "The first curatives as well as preventives of all human ills are truth and nature." "Health is nothing but the opposing of our true and strong and sincere selves to the hostile forces of the world." There is a rare mixture of scientific and esthetic discernment of the mainsprings of life, as well as a rare sententiousness of statement, which makes this book a classic of its kind. We are not surprized to read in the translator's preface that it has passed through innumerable editions in the original, and that it is represented in all the practical, popular series of books in which Germany is so rich.

Frothingham, A. L. Roman Cities in Italy and Dalmatia. With 61 full-page plates. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $1.75 net.

Dr. Frothingham's occupation as a professor of ancient history and archeology has not prevented him from writing a book of interest to readers other than specialists. With a background of ample learning, he has been able to produce a book interesting alike to the specialist, the cultivated professional man, and the tourist. The work in the main is concerned with Italian cities, but these are not the more familiar ones. Such names as Ferentino, Legni,

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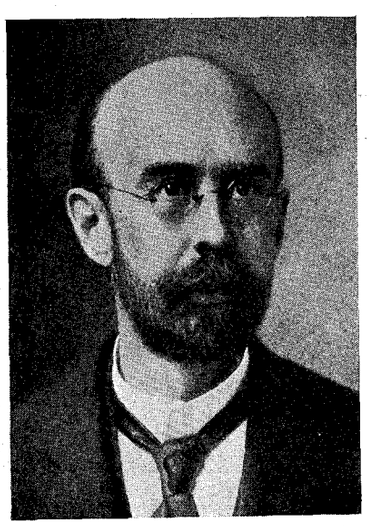
Norva, and Falerii will be strange to many, and yet the author soon convinces a reader how much remains in them worthy of study. The illustrations, which are numerous, will interest readers even at a mere glance through the book, while the text itself is sure to hold his attention, once any one begins to read it. Mr. Frothingham's knowledge is of a kind possible only to a man who devotes years to his subject. Much that is here disclosed the student will search for in vain elsewhere. A notable chapter is the one devoted to Istria and Dalmatia, in which is included the most illuminating account we have seen of Diocletian's palace at Spalato, of which several striking illustrations are given.

Galsworthy, John. A Motley. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20 net.

Hamilton, John J. The Dethronement of the City Boss. Being a study of the Commission Plan of Government, as Begun in Galveston, Developed and Extended in Des Moines and Already Taken Up by Many Other Cities East and West. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20 net.

Mr. Hamilton, a citizen of Des Moines, who has been personally identified with the political movement deriving its name from that city, has here produced the first account in book form of "the Des Moines plan" and of the success with which it has been extended to some seventy cities throughout the country. In the government of cities nothing has been achieved in our generation comparable to this. Wherever the plan has been tried it has produced notable results. The ward system has been abolished, party control eliminated, direct responsibility of officials to the people secured, and the means provided for a prompt correction of maladministration. Mr. Hamilton's book describes the origin of the Des Moines plan in the government of Galveston, the changes made in it at Des Moines, and in detail points out the workings of city government under it, and the results achieved. In an appendix he gives the text of the Des Moines charter. One chapter of particular interest is that which specifies the results achieved in five typical cities. He obtained reports from many cities of the workings of the new charter, and says there is no essential variation in their character. Everywhere he heard of leaks "stopt, system taking the place of chaos, efficiency substituted for poor service, promptness for hopeless procrastination, lower

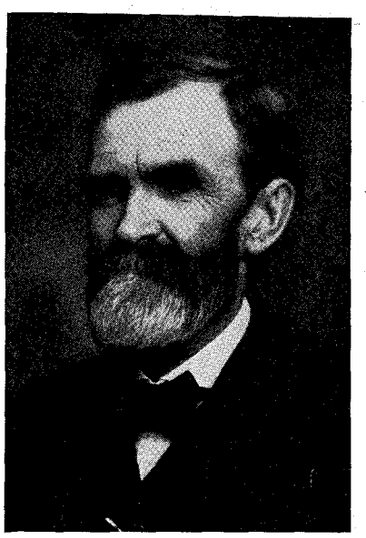


WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE,
Author of "Leading American Essayists."

for higher tax levels, or better values received for public outlays."

Hart, Albert Bushnell. The Southern South. 8vo, pp. 445. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Every available source of information has apparently been explored by Professor Bushnell Hart in this careful work, in which he has labored to give a faithful portrayal of Southern life, sentiment, and character. He deals



JOHN J. HAMILTON,
Author of "The Dethronement of the City Boss."

with the Southern temperament, the negro question, the condition of crime, and the problem of lynching. The relations of the two races in politics and social life are treated with masterly impartiality. He passes a rather sad verdict on the negro in his chapter "Is the Negro Rising?" "It is undeniable," he remarks, "that the negro has no such spirit of acquisition, no such willingness to sacrifice present delight for future good, as the Northern immigrant, or even the Southern poor white." Yet he sees that for the present condition of the South "the remedy is patience." For "the South is behind no other part of the country in a sense of the greatness of moral forces." The negro is to be raised to a higher level and this can only be done by "a long, hard process, full of disappointment, and perhaps of bitterness." The problem of the South is the race problem of which the professor speaks optimistically. "The races can live alongside, and cooperate, tho one be superior to the other." The only hope for Southern progress and prosperity lies in the attainment of this end.

Holder, Charles Frederick. Recreations of a Sportsman. 8vo, pp. 399, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

It is a refreshing thing to read the book of a man who loves life in the open air as Mr. Holder does, and who is an accomplished traveler and sportsman. Those who have read Izaak Walton and felt the charm which his genius has lent to the quiet river banks and pools of narrow England will experience a thrill in following the present author through the wider fields and ample ether in which he has met with his adventures. He has fished in the remote streams of our great Sierras and at the foot of our great Cascades. He relates with gusto how he tackles the great fish of the Pacific and lands the tuna of one hundred and fifty pounds in weight with a twelve-ounce rod. A more romantic book of sport, a more fascinating record of skill, a more brilliant and enthusiastic description of scenery in rarely penetrated regions we have never met with. Lie on your back in the sunlit hammock or on the sea-shore and devour this volume. It is a perfect vacation book, whose interest is increased by eighty full-page pictures.

Johnson, Owen. The Humming Bird. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 86. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. 50 cents.

Johnson, Rossiter. The Story of the Constitution of the United States. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: Wessels & Bissell Co. $1 net.

Dr. Johnson's work appeared originally some five years ago. That a new edition should now appear is a proper tribute to its merits. So excellent a book deserves to remain active for many years.

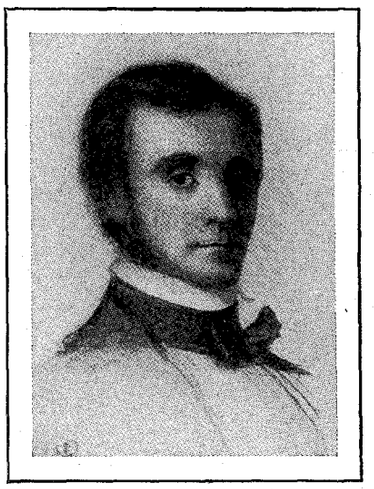
Keeler, Harriet L. Our Garden Flowers. Pp. 531. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

A combination of the ordinary botanical text-book with an exhaustive and appreciative study of garden flowers makes this book singularly attractive. Tho supposedly dealing with cultivated flowers only, so many wild flowers have been "tamed" in the history of their development that few of them are missing from this handbook of floral knowledge. It is enriched by ninety illustrations from photographs and one hundred and eighty-six illustrations from drawings. There are comprehensive descriptions of the haunts and lives of flowers, apt quotations from various sources, and mythological and authentic derivations of floral terms. It is charmingly written. The illustrations and the literary quality of the text will appeal to all flower lovers, as well as to the student.

Meredith, George. The Works of. Memorial Edition in 27 volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Following the splendid edition of the works of Henry James that the Scribners have issued, a collection in the same ample and luxurious volumes is issuing from the same house of the works of George Meredith. This is styled a "memorial edition," and the fact that the trustees of the estate of the late novelist—Mr. William M. Meredith and Lord Morley—are the sponsors for this work guarantees that all that one can desire in fulness of contents, in accuracy of form,

(*Continued on page* 108)



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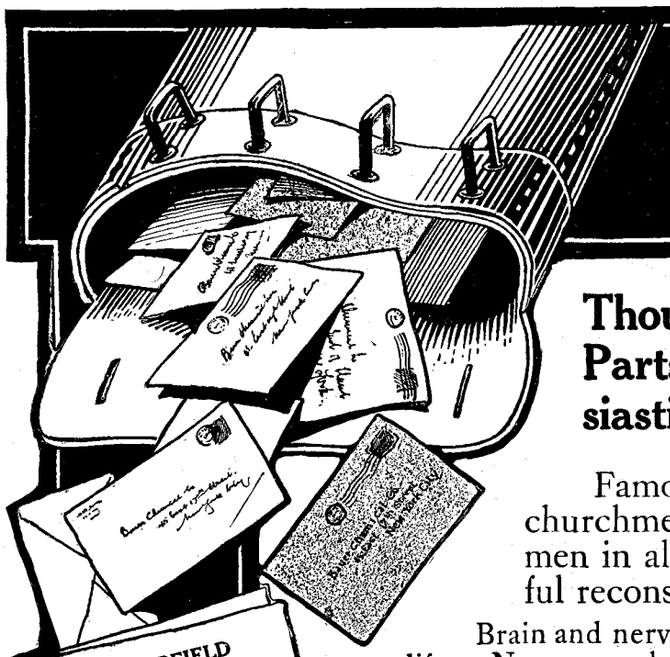

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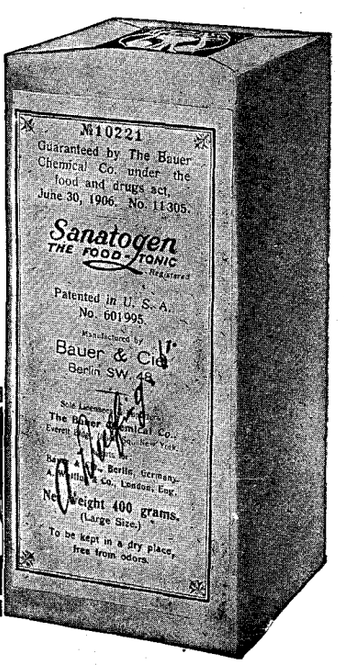
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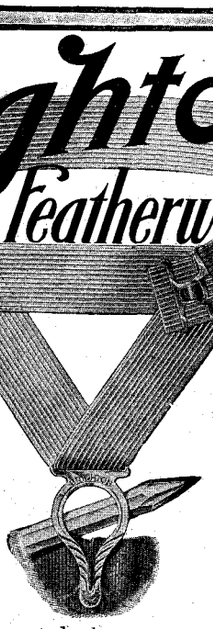

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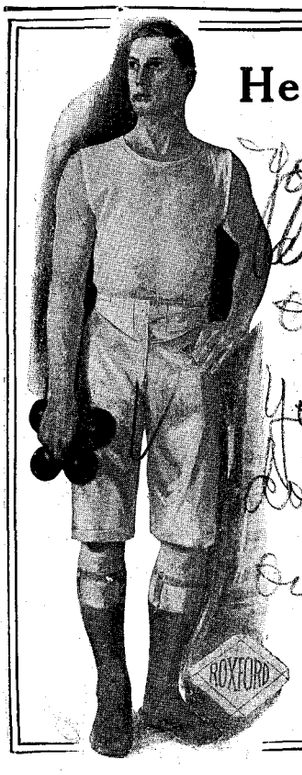

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 106)

in the wise reticences of good taste, which characterize this work. Indeed, the volumes that already have come to hand confirm this expectation and give ample assurance for those which are to follow. Not only will this edition when completed contain all his novels, stories, poems, and essays published in earlier editions, but it will contain a great deal of entirely new matter, not previously included in editions of his works and also some that have never seen the light of the public day. The long withheld novel, "Celt and Saxon," now appearing in periodical form, and an unfinished comedy, "The Sentimentalists," given recently to the public in Charles Frohman's Repertory Theater in London, are the most important among the things that Meredith lovers have had to wait for. Short stories and essays, hitherto unknown or buried in the deepest and wide grave of periodical literature, will range themselves with the author's acknowledged work, for better or for worse. There is for many people an ungovernable desire to know the worst as well as the best of the man whom he has set up as a literary god. His chance comes when the man dies and his estate is made to yield up all its available cash assets. It may mean a prolonged purgatory for the author's troubled spirit; it is the penalty he pays for delaying to make a bonfire of his failures. Besides the "collectors" who buy for love of the man and his work there is welcome offered to such editions as this by a certain class typified by Lord Melbourne, who, it is said, "considered it satisfactory when these fellows died and you could get their works complete on your shelves and then an end of them."

This edition brings up another question that is occasionally discust in connection with the definitive edition. May an author legitimately revise his work and put forth another version after old admirers have grown fond of the first? Mr. James did this; and one of his assertions in defense was that Meredith had done the same thing. Readers will judge variously. Mr. Edward Clodd, Meredith's old friend, solaces himself with his earlier editions and cries, "Well, anyway, you can't mutilate my copy." How far the artist can go back upon his work; can stifle, so to speak, the conditions that gave it being, and calmly carve old sentences into new shapes, or cut them out bodily, he says, only the author of imaginative work can judge. That seems to remove the matter from our judgment altogether.

Mention ought to be made of the illustrations to this work. The frontispieces are reproductions of very up-to-date photographic studies of portraits or places. Then there are reproductions of old drawings, Keane's, Du Maurier's, and others, taken from the earlier editions. They carry into our sophisticated day a delightful mid-Victorian atmosphere.

Up to the present these volumes have been issued: "The Shaving of Shagpat," "The Ordeal of Richard Fevorll," "Sandra Belloni" (two vols.), "Rhoda Fleming," "Evan Harrington," "Vittoria" (two vols.), "Harry Richmond" (two vols.)

Merwin, Henry C. Dogs and Men. Illustrated. 18mo, pp. 57. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 60 cents net.

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Mordecai, Margaret. The Flower of Destiny. Old Days of the Serail. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Morgans, H. J. Up the Orinoco and Down the Magdalena. 8vo, pp. 440. D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

The present volume is the record of a journey up the Orinoco and includes vivid descriptions of scenery and life in Venezuela, and thence down the other slopes of the watershed through Colombia on the waters of the Magdalena. The region thus traversed has been little dwelt upon by modern travelers who have preferred to confine their peregrinations to the coastal cities of these romantic territories. Indeed South America is to-day less known than the remotest regions of Africa. The old Spanish *conquistadores* were much more venturesome than the modern traveler and Dr. Morgans has done well to draw from Spanish as well as from German and English accounts of the places he visited. His ample bibliography shows how thoroughly he sifted extant literature on the subject before publishing his own brilliant contribution to our knowledge of a region the most romantic. The book derives especial importance from the fact that the United States has recently been forced into taking notice of South American affairs, both commercial and political. Interest in Colombia and Venezuela will be quickened by this traveler's careful, vivid, and minute account of what he saw. The book is scholarly as well as thoroughly readable and the illustrations excellent.

Payne, William Morton. Leading American Essayists. Pp. 595, with Four Portraits. New York York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

It is necessary to know only the name of the author of this work to be assured of its literary merits. His own name might be placed in the list of minor essayists, such as

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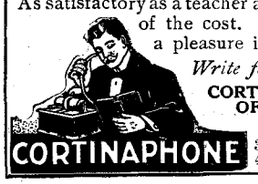

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Willis, Alcott, Margaret Fuller, Channing, T. W. Higginson, C. D. Warner, and Van Dyke, of whom he gives a historical survey in a somewhat lengthy but valuable introduction. The work itself comprizes biography of four leading American essayists—Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Henry D. Thoreau, and G. W. Curtis—each treated separately but in the light of the continuous development of the American essay. Payne acknowledges his indebtedness to former biographers for material, but a purely descriptive style, aided by aptly chosen quotations, makes the subject-matter almost new. The reader will have only added appreciation for the four great men, already so well known, and a clearer insight into the literary atmosphere of the Concord Community.

People's Library. Stevenson's "Master of Ballantrae"; Andersen's "Fairy Tales"; Pope's "Homer' Iliad"; John Anster's "Goethe's Faust"; Dumas's "Three Musketeers"; Emerson's "Essays." New York: Cassell & Co. 30 cents net each; leather 60 cents.

These new issues of the People's Library emphasize the comments evoked on the appearance of earlier volumes. As was said by the London *Times*, they seem to be "the last word in cheap reprints." Each volume is bound in somber cloth, has a flexible back, and is legible.

Richter, Julius. A History of Protestant Missions in the Near East. 8vo, pp. 435. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $2.50.

The charm of this work lies very much in the way in which, on reading it, we are enabled to take in, at one grasp, the history of missions of the Reformed faith as they exist from the Balkans to the borders of Afghanistan. To show how thoroughly this German scholar and journalist enters upon his task, we may point to his first chapter, which practically defines and describes the field which was before the first missionaries. He gives us an outline of the "Mohammedan World"; he points out the "Two Aspects of Islam," *i.e.*, internal, her moral and social decay; external, her national retrogression. Then we see discust, with minute learning, the "Oriental Churches" and the "Justification of Protestant Missions among Them"; finally, "The Message of Christianity to Islam." To this laying-down of preliminaries succeeds a chapter of actual history, illustrating the beginnings of missions in these regions, from Peter Heyling, 1632, to the Basle Mission, 1835, and the work of the missions in Turkey and Armenia, Syria and Palestine, Persia, Egypt, and Abyssinia. A chapter is added on "Missions among the Jews" and the work of the Bible societies. The volume closes with summaries and statistical tables. The reader of this book will find nothing in it of the romance of missions, no "moving accidents by flood and field." It has all the strict and jejune precision of a scientific treatise in its general treatment of the various topics. Readers of ordinary missionary records may find it occasionally dry, but it is full of information and its accuracy may be guaranteed by the fact that the author of "A History of Missions in India," the editor of *Die Evangelischen Mission*, is considered to be the highest authority in Europe on Eastern missionary work.

Showerman, Grant. With the Professor. Pp. 360. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

The delightful humor and gentle satire of the essays comprized in this volume are not unlike those of the "Professor at the Breakfast Table." Most of the writer's

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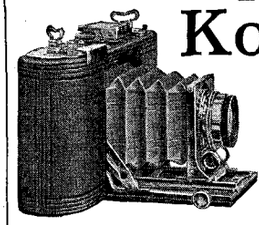

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observations cluster about his chosen profession, of which he has the highest opinion, in that it gives one a chance to "live ever and ever more abundantly" and to be "possest of real royalty and of real riches." He shows that a professor's perquisites, such as contentment, inspirations, and joy, while not convertible into cash, may be of priceless value. "In the Realms of Gold" enlarges upon this theme.

On the other hand, the professor takes the time to discuss with much seriousness the question whether the pursuit of culture or more utilitarian ends is the more desirable. His thoughts on this subject are cleverly embodied in the sketch entitled "Mud and Nails," also in the essay bearing the suggestive title, "Dr. Scholarship and Mr. Homo." By revealing the struggle and sacrifice that form a large part of the average professor's life, he disabuses the reader of the commonly accepted idea that the pedagog's lot is wholly enviable. His final conclusion is, however, that his work affords compensations which more than balance its drawbacks. The professor gets in a few sly raps at modern education with its overpractical tendencies. Idealism and liberal culture, he asserts, should be the educator's aim. The book contains a world of suggestions and help for those of the teaching profession.

Smith, F. Berkeley. A Village of Vagabonds. Color Illustrations by F. Hopkinson Smith. Pen drawings by the author. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Smith here presents a charming picture of life in a remote fishing-village of that part of Normandy in which lies his own home. Living there in an abandoned farmhouse near a salt marsh, he summons within its walls, or meets on the adjacent highways, many quaint and interesting souls—a curé, a fish-wife, an actress, a writer for the stage, a marquis, a serving-maid, a counterfeiter. Each becomes the medium through which, with an artist's eye for the unusual and the beautiful, and with the literary man's sense of words and effects, a moving tale is told. Mr. Smith's father has supplied a frontispiece and cover-lining—both printed in colors and typical alike of Normandy and Mr. Smith's art.

Stevenson, Robert Louis. Paris Pipes. 18mo, pp. 16. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.

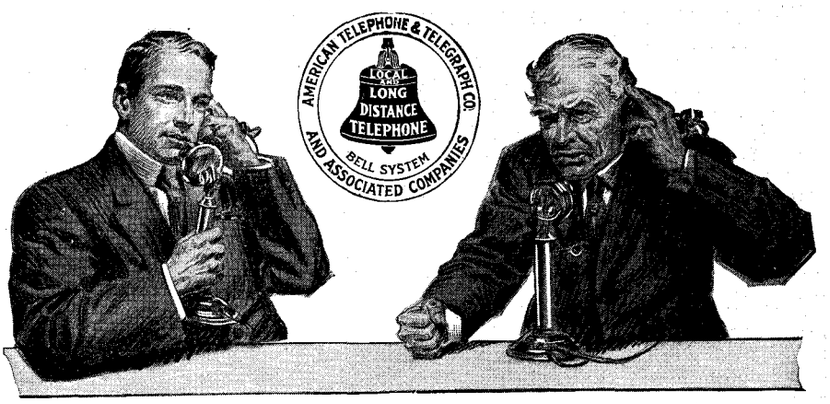
Of this little essay only five hundred and fifty copies are issued in this form. Type, paper, and binding are alike charming, the cover smooth, hard paper in scarlet, with the title stamped on a sort of medallion or ancient seal. Stevenson's philosophy in this essay may be caught from a single sentence: "To reckon danger too curiously, to hearken too intently for the threat that runs through all the running music of the world, to hold back the hand from the rose because of the thorn, and from life because of death: this is to be afraid of Pan."

Underwood, John Curtis. The Iron Muse. 16mo, pp. 196. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Vamba (Luigi Bertelli). The Prince and His Auto (Ciondolino). Translated from the Fourth Edition by S. F. Woodruff, and Edited by Vernon L. Kellogg. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 275. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35 net.

Wager-Smith, Elizabeth. Skat: Principles and Illustrative Games. 16mo, pp. 225. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

Williams, G. Mott. The Church of Sweden and the Anglican Communion. 12mo, pp. 113. Milwaukee: Young Churchman Co. 50 cents net.



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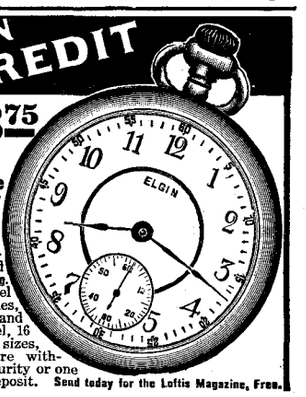

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CURRENT POETRY

GERTRUDE HALL has made an interesting translation of "Chanticleer" that is appearing serially in *Hampton's*—a translation that gives us an accurate key to Rostand's clever piece of wit and poetry. But Miss Hall attempts to apply her literal method to the interpolated songs and there she fails. We give below her rendering of the "Hymn to the Sun." By way of contrast we subjoin a graceful version of the same song by Miss Margaret Franklin, to which, for comparison, we append the original French. Miss Franklin fails also, but in a far different way. She does not translate the piece but creates a new and beautiful poem that but distantly resembles the original. There is abundant evidence to prove that the translation of a poem is simply and sternly impossible. The literal method produces broken-down stanzas that walk on flat feet: the beauty and the music are spilled and only the dry shell of ideas is left. The second or artistic method, which aims to reproduce perfection of poetic form at the expense of literalness, depends upon the creative ability of the translator for success. If he is a genius, the translator may surpass the original, but he no more *translates* the original than Edward Fitzgerald translated the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.

Hymn to the Sun

TRANSLATED BY GERTRUDE HALL

O thou that driest the tears of the meanest among weeds,
And dost of a dead flower make a living butterfly—
Thy miracle, wherever almond trees
Shower down the wind their scented shreds,
Dead petals dancing in a living swarm—

I worship thee, O Sun, whose ample light,
Blessing every forehead, ripening every fruit,
Entering every flower and every hovel,
Pours itself forth and yet is never less,
Still spending and unspent—like mother's love!

I sing of thee, and will be thy high priest,
Who disdainest not to glass thy shining face
In the humble basin of blue suds,
Or see the lightning of thy last farewell
Reflected in an humble cottage pane!

Thou smilest on the sunflower craning after thee,
And burnishest my brother of the vane,
And softly sifting through the linden-trees
Strewest the ground with dappled gold,
So fine there's no more walking where it lies.

Through thee the earthen pot is an enameled urn,
The clout hung out to dry a noble banner,
The hayrick by thy favor boasts a golden cape,
And the rick's little sister, the thatched hive,
Wears, by thy grace, a hood of gold!

Glory to thee in the vineyards! Glory to thee in the fields!
Glory among the grass and on the roofs,
In eyes of lizards and on wings of swans—
Artist who making splendid the great things
Forgets not to make exquisite the small!

'Tis thou that cutting out a silhouette,
To all thou beamest on dost fasten this dark twin,
Doubling the number of delightful shapes,
Appointing to each thing its shadow,
More charming often than itself.

I praise thee, Sun! Thou sheddest roses on the air,
Diamonds on the stream, enchantment on the hill;

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A poor, dull tree thou takest and turnest to green rapture,
O Sun, without whose golden magic things
Would be no more than what they are!

Hymn to the Sun

TRANSLATED BY MARGARET FRANKLIN

Thou who dost kiss away the dew that lies
Like hidden tears on each small grassy blade,
Who with ethereal colors canst disguise
Into a host of golden butterflies
The almond blossoms fluttering as they fade;

O gracious sun, to whom each darling flower
Doth owe the ripened honey of its cup,
Who find'st the way to every peasant's bower,
Dividing in a trillion parts the dower
That still in one great sphere is treasured up!

Accept me for thy priest, and I will sing
How on a Monday thou dost not disdain
To paint the soapy bubbles glistening.
And oft at eve thy last farewell dost fling
Against some humble cottage window-pane.

My golden brother on the clock-tower shines
Through thee; to thee the sunflower turns her head,
And thou dost weave such delicate designs
When glancing through the lindens or the pines
That on the lawn one hardly dares to tread.

Thou mak'st enamel of the kitchen ware,
And banners of the rags hung out to dry;
The hay-ricks through thy grace have golden hair,
And all the bee-hives in the garden wear
Upon their caps a gold one can not buy.

Glory to thee, O Sun, upon the lawn,
On portal and on meadow and on vine,
In eye of lizard and on wing of swan!—
O thou who hast with magic pencil drawn
Each fine detail and every sweeping line!

Beside each shining object thou dost throw
A somber sister stretching on before;
The image traced by thee doth ofttimes grow
So delicate and strange we hardly know
If shadow or if substance please us more.

To deck the air with roses, make us see
Flames in the springs, in every bush a Lar,
To apotheosize a gnarlèd tree,—
Is thine, O Sun, without whose alchemy
Things would indeed be only what they are!

—From the New York *Evening Post*.

Hymn to the Sun

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Je t'adore, Soleil! ô toi dont la lumière,
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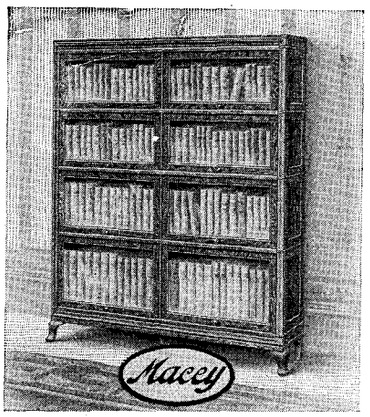

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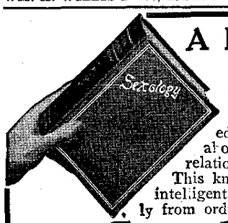

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Tu fais bouger des ronds par terre
Si beaux qu'on n'ose plus marcher!

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Tu fais un étendard en séchant un torchon;
La meule a, grâce à toi, de l'or sur sa capuche,
Et sa petite sœur la ruche
A de l'or sur son capuchon!

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Qui se couche et s'allonge au pied de ce qui luit,
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Des flammes dans la source, un dieu dans le buisson!
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O Soleil! toi sans qui les choses
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Market Rates.—CONSIDERATE MOTORIST—"I'm awfully sorry I knocked you down—hope you aren't hurt. Now, what can I give you?"

YOKEL—"Well, zur, 'ow much do 'ee generally give?"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Evidence Located.—"Did you sweep your room, Bridget?"

"Faith an' I did, mum. If yez don't believe me, look under the bed."—*Life.*

A Gradual Reduction.—An old gentleman accustomed to walk around St. James's Park every day, was once asked by a friend if he still took his usual walk.

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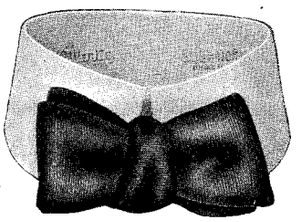

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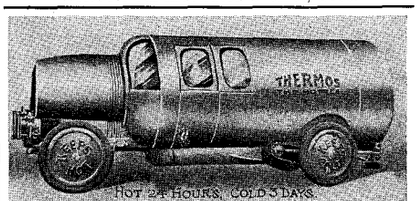

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Too Messy.—"Oh, mamma, I'm to travel with Edgar in Egypt—the land of the pyramids and hieroglyphics!"

"Well dear, remember I can't have you bringing any of those things home with you."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Prima Facie.—THE BARBER.—"Shall I go over your face twice?"

THE PATRON—"Yes, if there's any left."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Beg Pardon.—POLICEMAN (to thief climbing into a window by an apple-tree)—"What are you doing up that tree?"

THIEF—"I was trying to get an apple or two."

POLICEMAN—"Apples in April?"

THIEF—"Excuse me, sir—I had forgotten that."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Try Again.—Two young ladies boarded a crowded tramcar and were obliged to stand. One of them, to steady herself, took hold of what she supposed was her friend's hand. They had stood thus for some time, when, on looking down, she discovered that she was holding a man's hand. Greatly embarrassed, she exclaimed:—

"Oh, I've got the wrong hand!"

Whereupon the man, with a smile, stretched forth his other hand, saying:—

"Here is the other one, miss."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not to Overdo It.—LILY—"I'se gwine to a sprize party to-night, Miss Sally."

MISS SALLY—"What will you take for a present?"

LILY—"Well, we didn' cal'late on takin' no present. Yo' see, we don' want to sprize 'em too much."—*Brooklyn Life.*

An Expert Accountant.—MRS. NEWLY—"Don't you like my new hat, dearest?"

NEWLY—"Yes-s, it's all right."

MRS. NEWLY—"Well, I bought it on your account, dear!"

NEWLY—"Yes, you usually do."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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Father had Been There.—SYMPATHETIC FATHER—"Parted from Harry forever, have you? Well, perhaps it's just as well not to see each other for a day or two."—*Life.*

Economy.—VISITOR—"Who is going to pay for such a fine road in this country community."

FARMER—"Why, you see the automobilists will get to speeding on it and then the fines will pay for the road."—*Judge.*

A Refuge.—"I think he'd like to join your club, but his wife wouldn't hear of it."

"She wouldn't hear of it? Why, I know half a dozen men who would join our club if their wives wouldn't hear of it."—*Brooklyn Life.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 1.—The Danish King accepts the resignation of his entire cabinet.

July 2.—It is reported that the truce between the Liberals and the Unionists in England is to be continued until September.

July 3.—Wachter, the aviator, is killed by the collapse of his aeroplane at Reims.

Baptist missionaries near Avellino, Italy, are again attacked by mobs.

Great anticlerical demonstrations occur in Madrid and other Spanish cities.

July 4.—A new Danish Cabinet is formed with Klaus Bernstein as Premier.

The International Railway Congress is opened at Berne, Switzerland, with 1,500 delegates.

July 5.—Two Blériot monoplanes make world's records for speed for 100 and for 20 kilometers.

July 6.—Sir Charles Hardinge, Viceroy of India, is made a peer.

Russia and Japan, in convention, uphold the treaty of July 30, 1907, said to be to the detriment of the "open-door" policy, and to create a situation unfavorable to Korea, China, America, and the Central European powers.

July 7.—At the Reims aviation meet Hubert Latham reaches a height of 4,615 feet, breaking the world's record, and Olieslager breaks the distance and duration records by remaining in the air 2 hours and 39 minutes and traveling 158.35 miles.

The King of Spain has signed a bill barring any new religious orders from entering Spain until negotiations with the Vatican are ended.

Domestic

July 1.—The Treasury Department announces a surplus of $9,402,000 in the ordinary receipts and expenditures, the increased customs receipts and the corporation tax aiding in wiping out the big deficit of last year.

The New York State Legislature adjourns after both houses pass the Progressive Inheritance Tax Bill, and the Senate joins with the Assembly in defeating the Cobb Direct Primary Bill.

July 3.—President Taft orders 8,495,731 acres of power-site, oil, coal, and phosphate lands in Alaska withdrawn.

July 4.—Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, dies at his summer home in Sorrento, Me.

The National Education Association opens its forty-eighth annual convention in Boston.

Reports from several cities show a large decrease in Fourth-of-July casualties as a result of the "safe and sane" movement.

Race riots in several cities follow the defeat of Jeffries by Johnson in the Reno prize-fight.

July 5.—A movement is begun by the American Christian Endeavor Society to prevent the exhibition of moving-pictures of the Reno prize-fight; many cities take independent steps to bar the pictures.

July 7.—The Cloakmakers' Union in New York City, involving 50,000 employees, strike for higher wages and better conditions of labor.

The Treasury Department reports customs receipts of the year ending June 30, 1910, to be $333,043,800, the largest in the history of the country.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago is elected President of the National Education Association.

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